HOCUS-POCUS!

—*See Inside.*

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MISS ENGLAND 1939

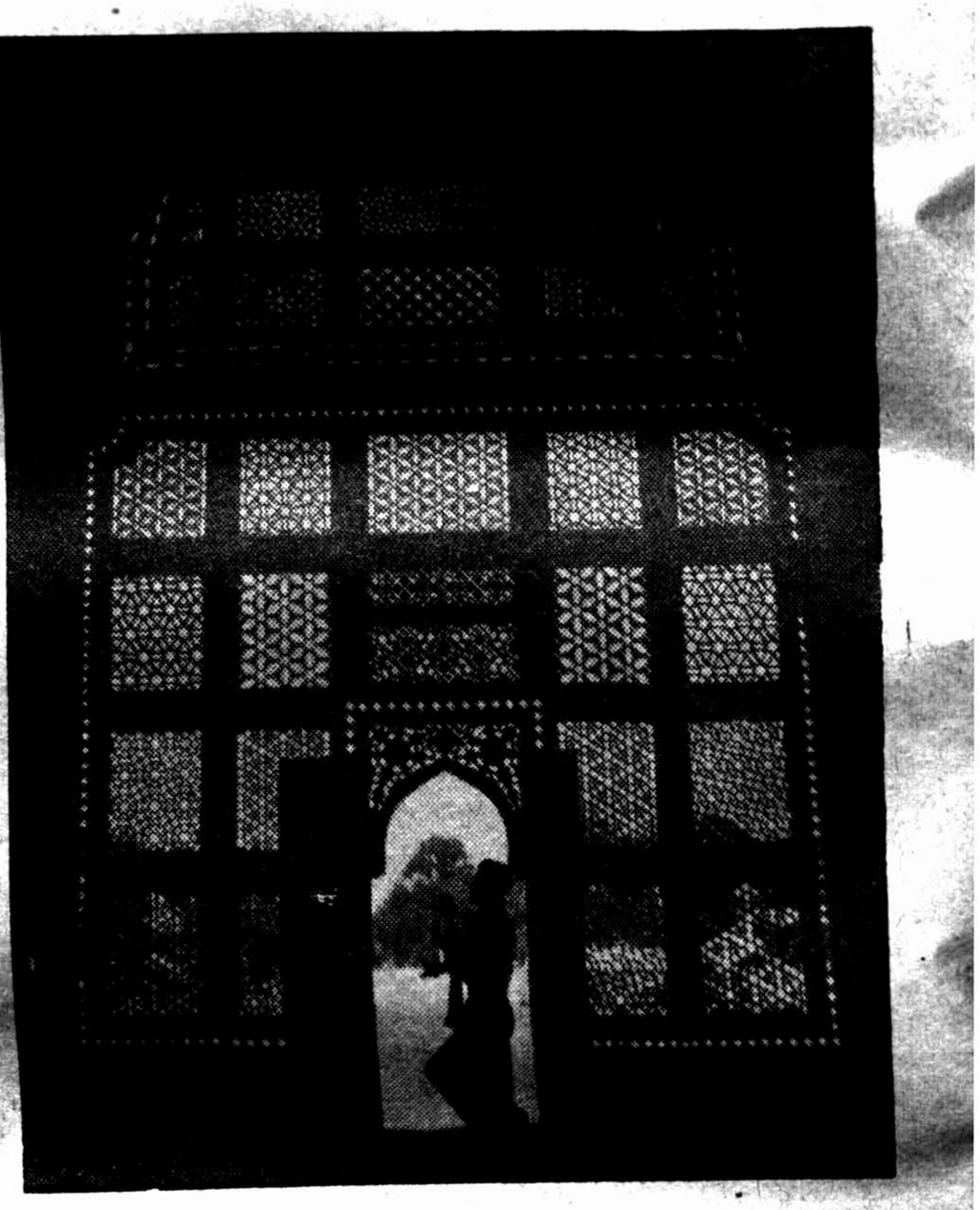
—To-day she drives a bus, runs a tractor, works in a munitions factory or parades in uniform!

(See page 3).

'SERMONS IN STONE'

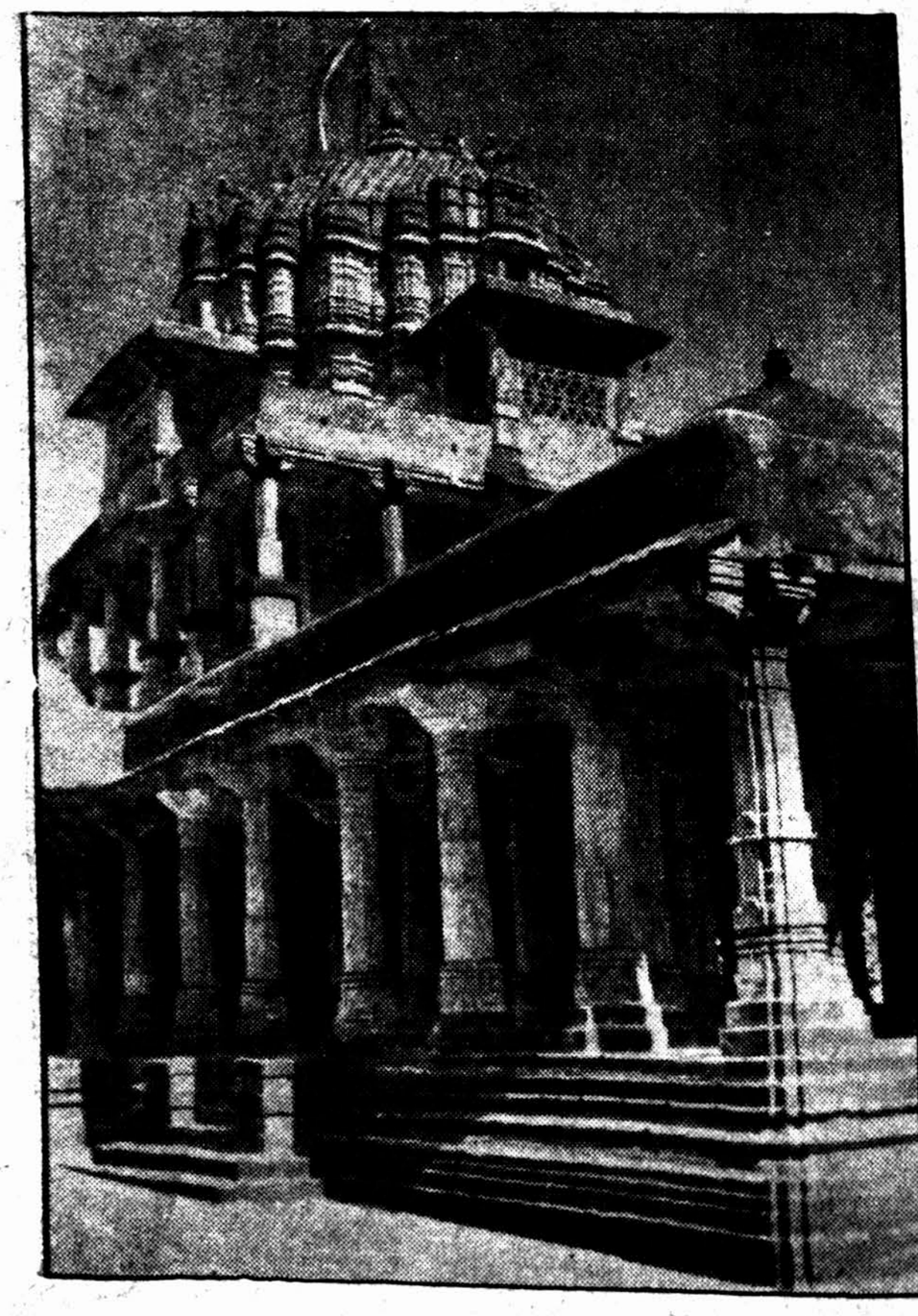
Tower of Somnathpur temple.

—N. N.



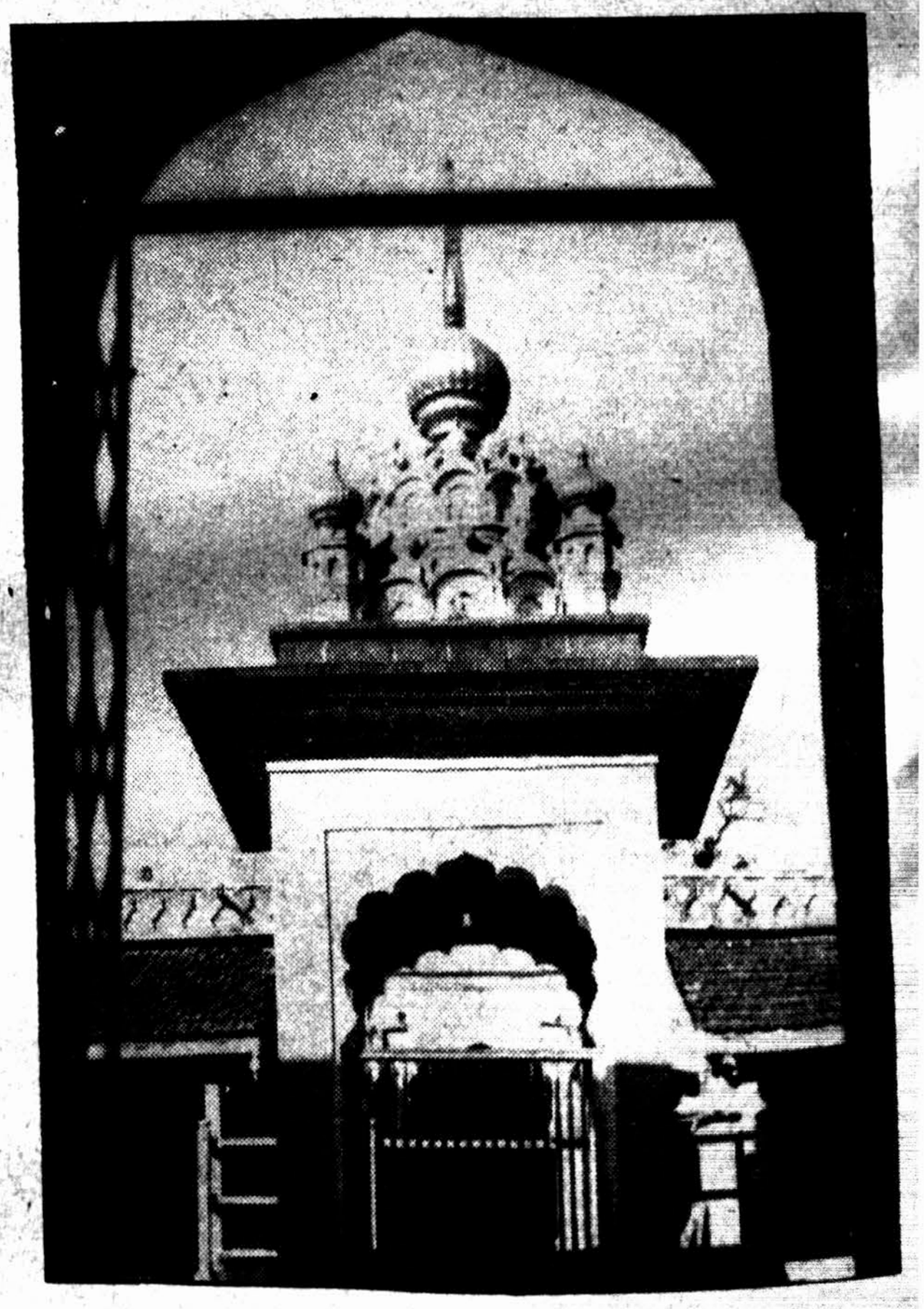
Jali work of a tomb in Gwalior

—JAYKUMAR PANDYA.



Dilwara Temple

—CHIMAN MEWADA.



Parvati Temple, Poona

—W. N. P. S.

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Miss England 1941

'WOMAN POWER'

The War Has Discovered It But It Will Survive The War

By EILEEN ELIAS

"It's good to be doing something for people," said one of Mr. Bevin's woman factory-workers last week. "You feel you've got an important job of work at last."

Countless women are feeling that to-day—women who have never thought of themselves as "important" before. For, in the curious way war has of producing the most unexpected by-products, it has brought to women all over the country a sense of satisfaction which peace failed to bring.

Ask the women in uniform. With all its wastefulness and tragedy, it has given to them a unity and a purpose that they have never known before

Magic Word!

Woman-power. That is the magic word that has put so many hundreds of thousands of our women, old and young, into uniform, or into overalls, for the first time in *their lives*. Man-power we have always recognised; but woman-power is something new, and, as at last we are seeing, something vitally important to our national life. Just because that word has come into the nation's vocabulary, countless women have found a new task in life and—what is all-important—a new and stronger sense of community.

Where were all these women in peace-time? What part of society have they come from, and why did we never hear of them before? For it was not the working-girls who were the first to flock to the women's services. It was the women without a job—the women who had simply nothing to do.

In the man-made society that existed before the war, woman-power was wasted. Hundreds of thousands of women lived bored and trivial lives, just because the world of work had no room for them. You had only to go to a cinema matinee or walk down a crowded shopping-street in the afternoon to see them there. Wives without children; girls whose mothers "wanted" them at home; mothers whose grown-up families had no further use for their services. They were all there, window—or screen—gazing, because, as any one of them would have told you, "we must do *something*".

MISS ENGLAND, 1938.

Before the war, she lived a bored and trivial life, devoting all her time and energy to dress and make-up.

Society Had No Use For It!

Some of them, perhaps, live in flats, the all-electric kind where the housework takes, at the most, an hour, and a half a day. Others in suburban houses, left "all that" to a maid and then found themselves watching the clock till their husband's return. Others, trained women who had had a satisfying job before marriage, had had to surrender it because "the director doesn't allow it" or "My husband wouldn't approve of it" or "none of the wives in our road do".

Here, all the time, was our woman-power. And all the time society had no use for it. We watched it go to waste, because we did not realise, till to-day, that mental unemployment can be just as disastrous as physical unemployment.

And now, what are these same women doing? Not all are in the women's services. One I know, her family long since grown up and gone from hime, is running a market-garden. "My husband's never let me grow anything but a herbaceous border," she told me the other day, "but now he's in the Home Guard. I'm showing him."

Another, a girl who had never had a job of any kind before, is training as a draughtsman. "Draughtswomen they'll have to call them now", she remarked cheerfully when last I saw her.

After The War?

A woman friend who used to find keeping house for her two brothers rather a boring business, is running a quarry for them now that they are both in the army! Women in every town are learning their husbands' jobs so as to keep the home going while the men are away. Window-cleaning, boot-repairing, even engineering—women who never did these things before are tackling them cheerfully now.

Women are now looking after England's gardens.

and finding too that they can do it.

But after the war—what then? is all this newly-found woman-power to go to waste again, to lapse into boredom, extravagance, discontent? Is the woman teacher still to be told, "We've no work for you after marriage"? Is the older woman still to hear at the labour exchange "We can get girls at half your price?"

Somehow we must find a way to utilise the services of *all* women, in peace as well as in war. War itself has pointed the way.

Nursery schools and creches have come to stay. Communal restaurants will not decrease in popularity after the war. Clubs for "evacuee" mothers will be just as welcome long after all evacuees have returned home. Here alone are a thousand new jobs, paid or unpaid, waiting for the leisured woman.

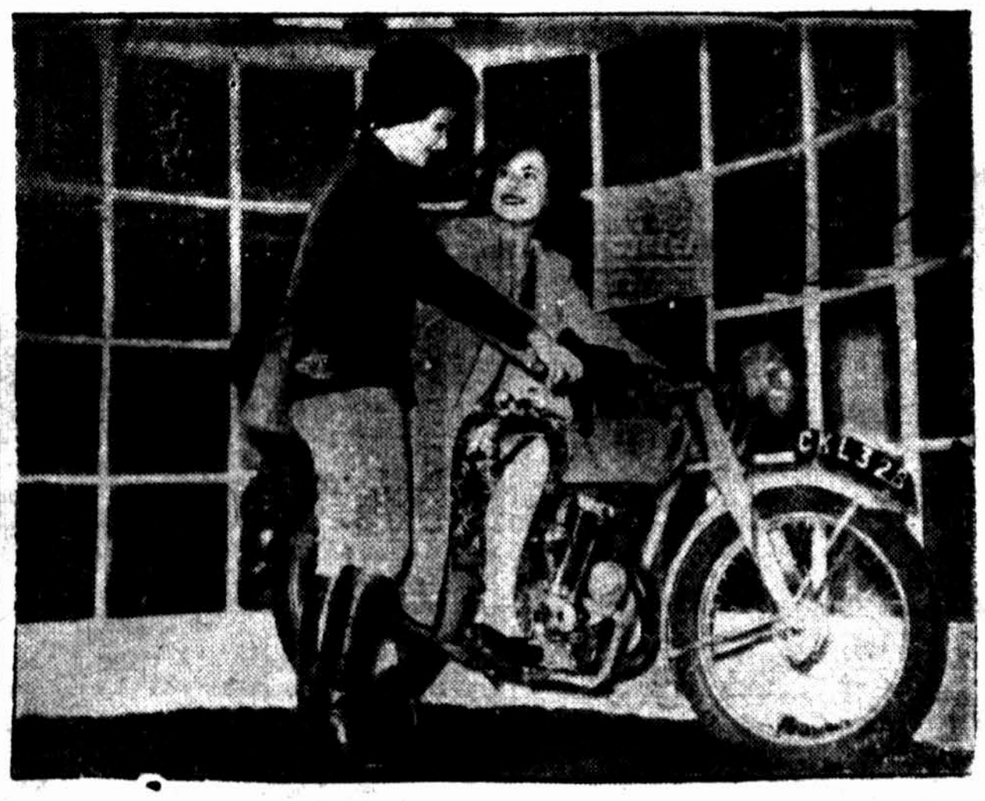
War has taught women that no highly skilled occupation need be closed to her simply on account of her sex. Nineteen-forty-one laughs at the Census figures of nineteen-thirty-one—only 130 women solicitors, just over a hundred architects, eighty barristers. Women engineers are at last coming into their own. Women in every branch of life are finding that no man's job is beyond their power.

These Bogeys!

Will they desert the home? Will they take the jobs from the men? Post-war society is going to dispose for ever of these bogeys. There will always be special jobs for which the woman is better fitted than the man. Home-making, administrative and secretarial work, teaching and tending the young—these are occupations which woman by her very nature will always choose for her own.

But just as in war, men and women are learning the value of working side by side, so in the new peace which we shall build they must continue to co-operate, as Nature intended that they should.

For woman-power has come—and it has come to stay



At a parade of uniformed women in London, a civilian girl sits on a motor cycle while a member of Women's Mechanical Transport Corps tells her about her work.

EDITED BY CAESAR!

The World's First Newspaper Was Published 2,000 Years Ago

Julius Caesar created the first newspaper two thousand years ago, says Ergon Largen in this article condensed from "Chamber's Journal", Edinburgh.

We celebrated the five hundredth anniversary of the art of printing last year, and we should not forget this year's great birthday—the two thousandth anniversary of the newspaper. The thing sounds illogical, for one would not expect to find a newspaper fifteen hundred years before Gutenberg's invention. But this is the historical truth nevertheless; and it was the ingenious mind of Julius Caesar that created the first newspaper.

During excavations at Ostia Antica, Rome's ancient port, some years ago, tablets were dug out which were discovered to be parts of Caesar's State News.

"Album"

In 59 B.C.—exactly two thousand years ago—Caesar, the newly appointed consul, ordered that the decisions of the Roman senate and other news of national importance should be written down on tablets covered with gypsum, and that they should be exhibited in the Forum. The tablet was called "Album," because of its white colour, and Caesar himself, as his own minister of propaganda, was the editor.

At first he published two editions: the "Acta Senatus" (parliamentary reports), and the "Acta Diurna" (daily news). Later on, a third edition was added: the "Annales Maximi" (ecclesiastical chronicles) contributed by the priests.

On the whole, the Romans got much the same reading matter on their "album" as does the newspaper reader of to-day; political and military events, local news, society and weather reports, obituaries, court and police stories, scandals, accidents and amusements.

This "wall paper" proved highly successful and all Rome looked forward to its publication every morning. The process of reading was not, however, altogether comfortable: the Romans had to queue up for hours to get a glimpse of the news. The Roman provinces had not even this means of information.

No Copyright

Some private persons hit on the idea of turning the system into a business. They had the "Album" news copied—since Caesar claimed no copyright—by slaves who knew the art of writing. Each slave was able to deliver five copies a day. Finally, a professional writer took this job into his hands and thus became the first journalist—Sallust.

He called his paper "Commentarium Rerum Novarum" (memorandum of the news), and had the astonishing number of 10,500 copies published every Wednesday, written on papyrus. His own couriers would carry the copies to all the important centres of the Roman Empire, where the papers would be sold in the streets by newsvendors.

Sallust's "Commentarium" was a great success. A new profession and a lucrative one—thus emerged, the profession of the "diurnarius", the journalist. Sallust's staff comprised political leader-writers, reporters for sensational stuff, fiction writers, critics, economists and foreign correspondents.

But, like so many acquisitions and inventions of the Romans, the newspaper disappeared in the early Middle Ages, and had to be re-invented many centuries later when the big merchant firms were in need of continuous, quick, and reliable information about political and economic events.

"News-Letters"

Central bureaux had to be established for the collection and dispatch of news from and to all parts of the world. The first editorial office of this kind was founded in Venice, where incoming information was sub-edited, and copyists duplicated the news for the subscribers.

These "news-letters" became so popular among the important merchant houses that they survived the invention of printing for two hundred years. Until the end of the seventeenth century newsletters were published in Venice, London, Augsburg, Prague, Lubeck and Vienna.

These "Aviso" bureaux had often to struggle against governments that wanted to suppress inconvenient news; the first censor was instituted in Vienna under the title of "Imperial Controller of the Aviso Bureaux" in 1670, and two years later—after the illegal, uncensored "Aviso" had become a real plague to the authorities—hand-written news-letters were prohibited all over the Habsburg Empire.

Meanwhile, the printed newspaper had quickly advanced. Its predecessor was the leaflet, and the most famous of all leaflets was the news-sheet containing Columbus's letter to the Royal Spanish Chancellor of the Exchequer about his discoveries overseas.

This "best seller," which was translated into all European languages, instigated the book printers to issue similar leaflets, reporting true or invented new stories: of criminal trials, miracles, comets, monsters, discoveries and disasters."

"English Mercurie"

These leaflets were sold at the market fairs, and apparently excited the imagination of the uneducated masses so much that Pope Leo X banned them in an encyclical issued in 1515.

It was not long before the printing of news-sheets revealed its great political possibilities. In 1526 Ludwig of Hungary a sheet by the Turks, published a sheet which may be considered as the first printed newspaper in the Western Hemisphere. It consisted of eight pages and called upon the whole Christian world for help against the aggressor from the East. And it did, in fact bring increasing and decisive assistance for Austria and Hungary.

It is difficult to decide where the first regular newspaper appeared. It may have been the "English Mercurie", a copy of which, dated from 1588, can be seen in the British Museum; but there is no proof of a regularly issued English paper until 1622, when Nicholas Bourne and Thomas Archer published their "Current of General News" in London.

The oldest existing newspaper is beyond question an English one: "Berrow's Wocester Journal" whose two hundred and fiftieth anniversary was celebrated last year.

German newspapers can be traced back to 1609, when the "Relation aller vornehmen und gedenkwurdigen Historien" (Relation of all important and memorable stories) was published in Strasbourg by Johann Carolus, and the "Avisa Relation oder Zeytung," in Wolfenbuttel.

About 1618 two newspapers appeared in Amsterdam, the "Courante" and the "Tijdingen;" copies of them were cently discovered in the Doyal Library at Stockholm. The Dutch printers invented the modern newspaper heading and divided the composition into separate columns.

For a long time the contents of these Dutch papers were literally translated for publication in English newspapers, which, according to an English law, were not allowed to print other news than information from abroad.

It would be unfair not to mention the fact that the first printed newspaper in the world was a Chinese one. In A.D. 402 Coo Kung, the Chinese Gutenberg founded the "Peiping Bao" ("Peking Chronicle") and did the printing himself by means of his movable wooden types.

This newspaper was regularly published for more than 15,000 years, until it had to cease publication when the Japanese marched into Peking some years ago.

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SCIENCE NOTES

New Attack On Tuberculosis

By G. B. LAL,
International News Service Science Editor.

NEW YORK.

New chemical methods for the treatment of tuberculosis may develop from a discovery reported from the Duke University Medical School, Durham, N.C.

Drs. Arthur K. Saz and Frederick Bernheim have found special chemical substances, such as salicylate, benzoate and benzaldehyde compounds, which stop the growth of the germs of tuberculosis in the living body as well as in test tubes.

Growth Of Germs Prevented

The physicians state that:

"The substance tri-iodobenzoate is tolerated by rats and guinea pigs. One gram of it a day can be taken orally by man without apparent ill effects. It is absorbed by the human body from the gastro-intestinal tract."

The tuberculosis germs used in these experiments were of two kinds—those of human and of bovine tuberculosis.

What was definitely proved was that these chemicals prevented, either completely or to a very large extent, the growth of tuberculosis germs. But that did not mean the germs were killed. It is possible that germs cease to multiply without dying.

Any method of stopping the increase of tuberculosis germs inside the human body may lead to new methods of treatment of the infection; together with other methods of fighting these germs it may decidedly turn the scales in favour of health.

New Avenues Of Research

With the exception of salicylate, the chemicals tested by Drs. Saz and Bernheim prevent the use of oxygen by the tuberculosis germs; that is, the germs become suffocated.

One of the foremost medical authorities of the National Tuberculosis Association here, on request, offered this comment:

"The work of Drs. Saz and Bernheim opens new avenues of research in medical methods of preventing and curing tuberculosis. Naturally a great deal of further research is needed before a definite new treatment for the disease in man can be developed.

"If the germs of tuberculosis can be weakened by these materials, that may lead to a new kind of anti-tuberculosis vaccine for prevention of the disease. This would be quite apart from the treatment of the disease by the use of these chemicals."

'DAUGHTERS OF JOY'

Geisha Girls Of Japan Flourish On The War Fronts!

THE GEISHA—she flourishes along with jingoism.

Supposing you were standing in a small, dusty railroad station of a Chinese town newly occupied by the Japanese. All around "restoring order" are tough-looking Japanese soldiers with fixed bayonets. For hours you watch trains unload hundreds of Japanese business men and shoddy-looking camp-followers. Suddenly a staff car drives up and several officers get out. The reason for their presence appears with the next train.

The Geisha Arrive

From it descend several gorgeously-kimonoed creatures, faces blanched almost dead white, hair dressed in a high pyramid with little bells, combs and good-luck trinkets. Maids follow, carrying odd musical instruments and all the paraphernalia that goes with Japan's most expensive form of female entertainment, the Geisha.

This scene is repeated almost daily in some section of the occupied territory, with the result that there are Geisha in Shanghai, Hankow, North China, Manchukuo, Mongolia. There are Geisha even among the Japanese-born American citizens in Honolulu.

The first Geisha (spelt the same in the plural as in the singular; pronounced Gay-shah, and meaning "art person") some two centuries ago rebelled against their lot as prostitutes. Now, as highly-trained entertainers—unexcelled as dancers, singers, instrumentalists—and conversationalists, occasionally serving as concubines, they supply the upper and middle class Japanese husband with his closest approximation to the Western concept of romantic love.

Marriage in Japan is still arranged by go-betweens, husband and wife often seeing each other for the first time only a few weeks before the wedding. The Japanese wife's position is little better than that of a servant. Divorce is possible for her only under exceptional circumstances, whereas the husband can send his wife back to her family almost at will. Thus the home in Japan, be it ever so humble, is almost solely a system for maintaining a population increase estimated at 1,000,000 yearly, and a place where the husband rests after a long working day.

The Japanese call the Geisha districts "the willow flower place". There the husband (bachelors are rare, since marriages are arranged by families) finds escape from his business and non-existent home life in the plaintive, minor-keyed songs of the Geisha, or in the dance, or in unburdening himself to a sympathetic and intelligent ear. He goes to a Geisha house as a Westerner goes to the theatre.

Sold!

In the old days unwanted farm daughters were disposed of by infanticide. To-day they are sold by their families to a swarm of brokers who annually tour the poverty-stricken northern provinces of Japan in search of Geisha, factory workers, and girls for the licensed brothels, buying approximately 10,000 girls yearly. The Geisha broker, who represents owners of a string of houses, picks off the prettiest and most intelligent, between the ages of 8 and 12, and pays the best prices, on an average £35. The rest of the girls—all of whom are willing to work for subsistence wages—go into the licensed quarters or into factories, in the latter affording a main reason for the lowness of Japanese labour costs.

Mrs. Haruko Katayama, 100-year-old dancer, who teaches the geisha girls the intricate movement of the cherry blossom dance.

In return for the money paid her parents, a would-be Geisha girl must work five years, and such time thereafter as may be required to pay her debts. But since kimonos—and they change elaborately, with each season—toilet articles, and schooling are charged to the girl, she always winds up the five-year period in debt, and must therefore, continue working.

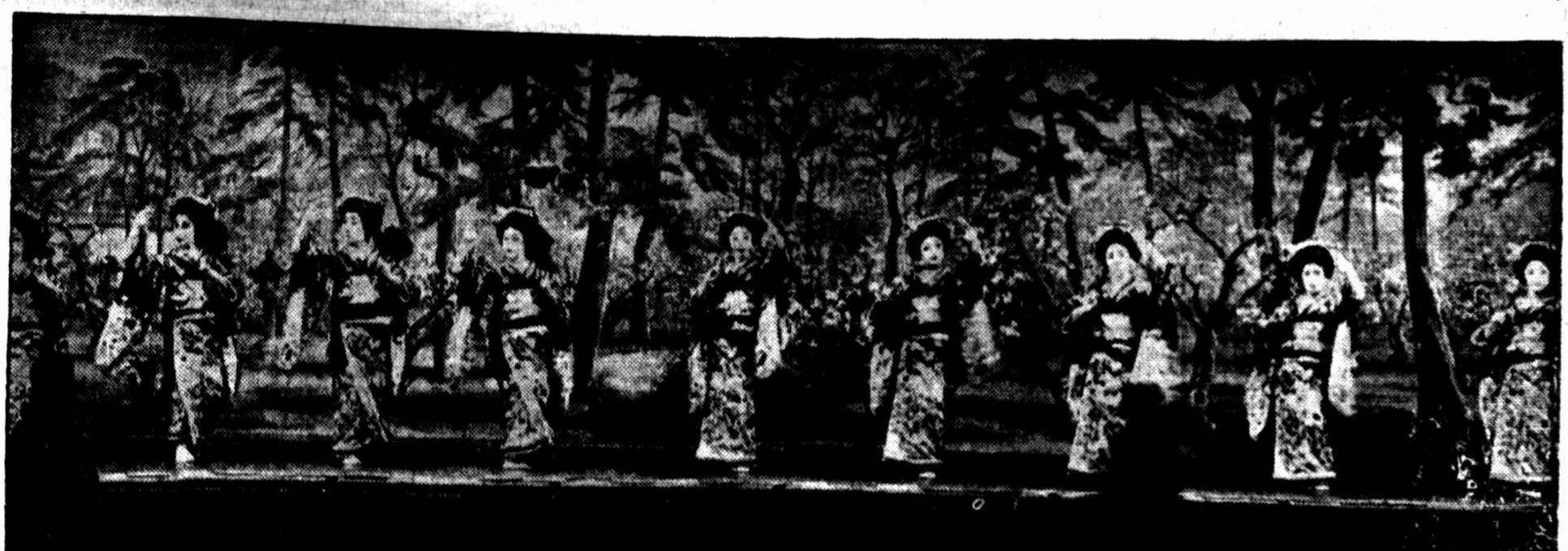
Training starts in special schools either in Tokyo, Kyoto, or Osaka. The greatest emphasis is on the traditional dance—slow, rhythmic movments of the body, accompanied by gestures with an ornate fan—the interpretation of which is so baffling to the Westerner. Music instructors teach the girls to play stringed instruments and the snare drum, and to sing the traditional songs. The Geisha sings these stories of unrequited love and suicide in a quavering, tear-choked voice, and the Japanese male goes into ecstasies over each gloomy passage.

"Half-Geisha"

After three or four years of such schooling, which includes also learning to write with finely-shaded brush strokes and the art of deportment, ceremonial, and otherwise, the girls become Hangyoku, "half Geisha," and go to a regular establishment. There, while older Geisha dance or sing in chorus or singly for their patrons, the Hangyoku play the drums and the banjo. They dust and sweep the house, light fires under the baths (Japanese keep fires going under their baths, thinking Westerners foolish to sit in water growing cold), and help prepare breakfast. Finally, at the age of 18, the Hangyoku is given an examination and becomes a full-fledged Geisha.

Geisha fees are high, varying from 7s. 6d. to 30s. per hour for one Geisha. During January, a month of many festivals, a popular girl can make several hundred pounds. Steady customers run accounts and are billed once a year. The girl herself, because of her debts, usually gets only a small percentage of her takings, although some few become rich and start places of their own.

(Continued On Page 30)



The annual Cherry Dance by Kyoto Geisha girls.

Foreign Minister Toyoda

JAPAN ON A TIGER

Ideal Opportunity For U. S. And Britain To Strike, Says Noted American Journalist

The basic fact that must now govern every decision made by the anti-fascist countries with reference to the Far East is that Japan is leading from weakness, not from strength. That fact can and should be taken advantage of, writes Nathaniel Peffer in "Nation," New York.

The change in the Tokyo Cabinet two weeks ago signified that Japan was threshing about in the hole it had dug for itself. The present threat to the south is another sign of the same thing. The next move for Great Britain and the United States is plainly indicated. Dig the hole deeper for Japan and squeeze in from all sides.

Gone Too Far!

By joining the Axis Japan mounted the tiger of European war diplomacy. Then it found itself afraid to stay on and afraid to get off. The British would not collapse. America would not conveniently move into the Atlantic, leaving the Pacific free for Japanese adventuring. Soviet Russia was still too robust to be tackled with impunity. China was prostrate but clinging so tight that Japan could not get up and move freely about the continent. Japan sought belatedly to hedge by making the so-called non-aggression pact with Russia. And then Germany attacked Russia.

What then? It was too early to attack Russia and too late to conciliate Great Britain and the United States. The maximum price that Japan could offer was less than Great Britain and the United States would take. The least that they would take—since it had to do with China—was more than Japan would give. In Europe as in Asia Japan had gone too far to retreat and not far enough to do any good. But it was too risky to go farther.

In chagrin it looked for a scapegoat, and the mouthing Matsuoka was jettisoned. That did little good, either. To cover its mortification and prove that it still was to be feared, Japan had to do something more. Hence its occupation of bases in southern Indo-China. That was relatively safe, since it did not menace Great Britain or the United States enough to invite retaliation with force. Moreover, it might be useful later, for it brought Japan one step nearer British Malaya and the Dutch East Indies, and it was psychologically satisfying. But in the strategy of grandiose Japanese diplomacy, as a means of effectuating the so-called New Order in East Asia, it advanced Japan very little. Singapore still stands. So do the Philippines. Until at least the first is reduced, Japan is worse off than before. It is dangerously extended, and it has given both Great Britain and the United States an irrevocable challenge. Essentially Japan is still where it was before its latest adventure and has gained nothing material in return, either economic or military.

Half-Measures Are Futile

Here is an opportunity for Great Britain and America. The initiative now is theirs if they desire it. They should seize the offensive; for the first time they can do so with a minimum of risk.

Concretely: Japan should be put in chancery economically. Half measures are of little avail. Freezing of economic assets is not enough. All economic relations with Japan should be severed. Nothing should be bought from Japan, nothing sold to it. No loopholes should be left through which trade might slip by means of technical evasions of exchange control. There must be complete non-intercourse—joint Anglo-American economic blockade at first, with the weapon of naval blockade held in reserve. If Japan retaliates by confiscating American property and assets in Japan and China, then Japanese property in this country should be confiscated, dollar for dollar. Whether Japanese assets in this country are greater or less than American assets in Japan or China is beside the point. America can afford the loss, while Japan cannot. Americans in the Far East whose property is expropriated can be compensated by being allotted pro rata the proceeds of the sale of Japanese property here. Thus domestic political complications can be avoided. It is manifestly unfair for certain groups to be penalized by the execution of a policy held to be in the national interest. Furthermore, all imports from Japan should be shut off. Thus Japan's principal source of free exchange, the sale of raw silk to the United States, can be dried up.

At the same time air reinforcements should be sent to the Philippines, and sent ostentatiously. They already have been moving from Great Britain to Singapore. It must be made clear to the Japanese, beyond the possibility of doubt, that now both Great Britain and the United States mean business.

No Appeasement

It is too late for official statements denouncing aggression. It is too late for verbal warnings from President Roosevelt or Sumner Welles or Winston Churchill. The Japanese will take protests, caveats, and denunciations as so much rhetoric—which, at the present juncture, they are. Nothing will deter the Japanese now except concrete material reprisals as a foretaste of sanctions by force. Nothing can now prevent the European conflict from spreading to Asia—and thereby involving America in two oceans—except terrorization of Japan by the levying of penalties in advance, as token of what else may come. Such a course may entail risk, but the risk is inherent in the situation. It cannot be eliminated; it can only be minimized. This can be done only by giving Japan pause—by instilling fear or, rather, by accentuating the fears that already make it hesitate.

Until recently there may have been some reason for caution. Something was to be said for the argument that it was better not to deprive Japan of oil and thus give it an excuse for advancing on the Dutch East Indies. For that would have put America in a tragic dilemma. If we tried to stop Japan our energies would be diverted from the Atlantic and German victory would be made easier. If we did not, Japan would get an empire by default, and British communications in the East be severed. Britain of course would have been helpless, or all but helpless. Thus it may have been better to evade the necessity of choice; much of the loose talk of appeasement in Washington has been unwarranted and unfortunate.

Two Events

All that was changed, however, by two events—the reinforcement of Singapore by the British and the German attack on Russia. British reinforcements, combined with the coordination of defence plans by British, Dutch, and American staff representatives in the Far East, have so strengthened the anti-Japanese position in the South China Sea as to make a Japanese sally at least a risky enterprise. The German attack on Russia has given Great Britain—and therefore America—a breathing space. Three months ago the deflection of America's product of armament from the Atlantic to the Pacific might have doomed Great Britain; England had to be forfeited against an attack that appeared to be impending. It is now safe for at least as long as Russia can hold out. Therefore America has a margin of time in which it is a free agent. Until now Japan could blackmail both countries. Now Great Britain and America can blackmail Japan. Now Japan is on the horns of a dilemma.

What can Japan do in retaliation? Attack the Dutch East Indies and Singapore? Attack Russia through Siberia? The first it will do in any case whenever it thinks it is safe to do so, that is, if and when there is evidence that Great Britain is about to go down. That will not be affected by what America does now. If Japan is not moving on Java, Sumatra, and Singapore now, it is only because it is not certain that Great Britain will be defeated and America thereby immobilized in defence against Germany. Until Great Britain does fall, Japan's hesitation will be in direct ratio to its belief that Great Britain can come through. America could not have better insurance coverage than is provided by maintenance of the battle fleet in Hawaiian waters. In so far, then, as the attention of Germany's strength by the war in Russia enhances the chances of British survival—and American freedom of action—Japan's disposition to strike at Singapore and the Dutch East Indies is diminished, no matter what America does now. For always there is the possibility that while Japan is engaging Great Britain and perhaps America in the South China Sea, Russia may be able to withstand the German attack, in which case Japan would be doomed. Against that contingency it must husband its resources. In short, Japan may or may not attack Singapore and the Dutch East Indies, but if it does it will not be because of any reprisals America may make now. It will be because it thinks it can do so safely. It is less likely to think so if America issues a warning now in the form of concrete action.

Attack On Russia?

Will Japan join Germany outright, in retaliation, and then attack Russia through Siberia? That is not very likely unless there is clearer evidence that Russia is being crushed, in which case Japan will move into Siberia no matter what America does. It will hesitate to do so only because a hostile Britain is strongly entrenched at the Singapore base and America is disposed to help Britain. If Japan should expend itself against Russia and then Great Britain should survive after all, Japan would practically have committed suicide. By the same reasoning it cannot stake everything on an attack upon Singapore and the Dutch East Indies until it is sure Russia is crushed. Even if Japan really were "driven into the arms of Germany" and did attack Russia through Siberia, that would not necessarily mean Russian defeat and German victory. With respect to Russia Japan has nuisance value at best. Russia will stand or fall west of the Urals. It has sufficient force in Siberia to withstand the Japanese until the campaign in western Russia is determined.

Of all this Japan has been fully conscious since the German invasion of Russia, if not before; hence its hesitation and its unwillingness to risk more than a token occupation of bases in Indo-China. If it is kept in a state of hesitation, that is, if it does not go beyond Cam-Ranh Bay and make an outright attack on British Malaya and the Dutch East Indies, no harm will have been done. Then it will stand or fall according as Germany wins or loses in Europe. If Germany loses, Japan can be dealt with as a side issue.

The first essential is to keep Japan inactive now; to keep it suspended between the horns of the dilemma on which it has hung itself. There is only one chance of doing this—by frightening Japan. And that can be done only by America, and only if America acts quickly. America must penalize Japan at once, cut it off from the American—and the British—market quickly and completely, and give it to understand that if it indulges in any more adventurings in the belief that it can bring them off cheaply it will have to face the combined might of Great Britain and America. Time is of the essence. Japan has given the pretext by occupying bases in Indo-China. America and Britain should now crack down. On any equation of risks in the Far East this is the lesser. There is only one defence in the Far East now. It is to take the offensive. For the first time since 1931 there is a practicable opportunity to stop Japan. We should seize it. A beginning has been made. It should be followed through. We should neither desist nor relax. And we must always be guided by the principle that whatever we do will be effective in proportion as it is done quickly.

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An Iconoclast Among The Gods!

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

RAM-RAJYA, By S. D. NADKARNI (The Rationalist Association of India, 5-12 Queen's Road, Bombay) 2nd Edition, Pp. xiv, 128. Price Re. 1-4-0.

In this book, the author applies his reason to certain well-known episodes recorded in some of the great Hindu works, such as the Ramayana, Maha Bharata and Bhagavata. The episodes relate to Shri Ramchandra's assistance to Sugriva in ousting Vila from his throne and killing Vali; the ordeal of fire that Sita had to undergo before being received back by Ramchandra from the late Ravana's abode, and her subsequent expulsion to the forests, because of public opinion; Ramchandra killing Sambuka because he performed Tapasya for his own salvation, although a Shudra, and thereby violated the canons of Dharma; Drona, in Guru Dakshina, depriving the Nishada prince Ekalavya of his thumb, so as to prevent him from becoming a successful rival of Drona's disciple Arjuna, in archery; and Shri Vishnu, in the guise of the mendicant Vamana, depriving king Bali of his kingdom and sending him down into the Patala. The author also criticises certain verses in the Gita regarding "the sinful births of women, Vaishyas and Shudras."

The Wronged Sex

Our mythology continues profoundly to influence our social life, for good or ill. To the unthinking mind, all acts of its heroes are worthy of emulation. Such mental attitude is harmful to the individual and to society. It is unhealthy and dangerous. It leads to glorification and emulation of what is improper and unjust according to modern enlightened standards. One of such instances is found in the treatment of women in Hindu Society. In this connection, the following observations made by the reviewer in thanking H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda for performing the foundation-laying ceremony of a new wing to the Shraddhanand Ashram, King's Circle, Bombay, at a gathering of citizens of Bombay, may be cited:

"The Shraddhanand Ashram is blessed in having Your Highness here to lay the foundation stone of the extension to its building. And I will tell you, why. Centuries ago, a royal prince was responsible for humiliating and wronging the other sex. It was no less a person than Shri Ramchandraji himself. Ramchandraji knew or should have known, that Sita was forcibly abducted by Ravana. For that offence, Ramchandra pursued Ravana and fought him in battle and killed him. Yet, when after his victory over Ravana, Sita was brought to him, he suspected her and refused to receive her. Then Sita spoke out on behalf of her sex. The words that she spoke, although soft, were terrible in their incisiveness and in their logic. What was Ramchandra's answer to her pleading for fair treatment? He silently turned to Laxman and bid him lit the funeral pyre! It was not until the gods came down to earth and gave their assurance of the purity of Sita, and until Sita herself had undergone the ordeal of fire, that he consented to take her back. However exalted and noble Ramchandra's motive was, his action has led to tragedy. It has induced among Hindus, a mind ever prone to be suspicious and jealous of womanhood. The onus is always placed on woman to prove her worthiness! Hindus have claimed and exercised the right to judge and punish her without extending to her a corresponding right in regard to themselves! That deplorable mental attitude has been responsible for a state of circumstances under which women are considered as goods and chattel. When during an unfortunate period of Indian history, Hindus found themselves too weak to ensure the physical safety of their women folk and lost all sense of chivalry, they did a strange thing. They confined their "women folk" to their houses and put them under the purdah! One would have thought that if any body was to be put under the purdah it should have been the effete male Hindus, who had not the courage to give their lives for the sake of their women folk! A great injustice has been done to Hindu women by Hindus themselves. The Shraddhanand Ashram is a step in the expiation by the Hindu community for the wrong they have been doing during centuries to their women folk. In laying the foundation stone, Your Highness has not only reminded us of the great debt and reparation that the Hindu society owes to its womanhood; you have also set right the injustice that was done to Sita, the ideal woman, at the hands of Shri Ramchandra."

Brahmin Domination

The book under review is a sign of the times. Indians are now coming to recognise and appreciate that no nation has such just reasons to be proud of its ancient heritage as the Hindus: but that they need equally to be keenly alive to their shortcomings and most eagerly assiduous in removing them; and that greatness does not long survive where such endeavour is wanting. The Brahman class, (at first, truly given to simple living and high thinking) having been placed on a very high pedestal of privilege and power, in later times, proceeded, in many ingenious ways and by clever propaganda, to appropriate to itself all the good things on earth, in a manner, which cannot fail do raise a smile in the realer. (In the Dharma Shastras, it is said that the food grains in a householder's house become instinct with joy, when a Braman approaches, at the prospect of being given away to a Brahman!), were it not that such a course led not only to the lowering of trade and industry in popular estimation, but to tragical and inhuman prosecution of that essential and long suffering community of public benefactors viz. the Shudras.

This aspect of blind hero-worship has not escaped the attention of some of our modern teachers. They have, however, not proceeded (as the author has done) to judge and condemn, at this time, the alleged acts of remote personages of an age long past, when they are unable to defend themselves in person against somewhat lopsided attacks, made on them. They evidently realised that those personages lived and acted in an age when conditions and standards were different from those of modern times. These teachers have adopted a different and perhaps more effective course under the circumstances. They have advised the masses that they should follow "the precepts" of their holy men (Shastra-writers not being included in this category) and not their alleged "doings": thus gently leading the masses into the path of discrimination, without at the same time hurting their feelings or injuring their sense of devotion and faith in their cherished idols.

The latter portion of the book in which the author discusses the Varnashram system as explained by Mahatma Gandhi, and the caste system, is less interesting, being somewhat sketchy. One wishes the author had relegated this portion to a separate book wherein the subject could have been dealt with fully, and had not taken away somewhat the emphasis from the points made in the earlier portion of the book. The book contains a Foreword by Mr. B. G. Kher and a rejoinder thereto by the author.

N. H. P.

SERVICE OF HUMANITY

LIGHT ON THE PATH OF SELF-REALISATION, containing a Life sketch of Shri Gajanana Maharaj and Spiritual Experiences of his disciples and devotees, compiled by 'An Admirer' and Published by N. V. Gunaji, B.A. LL.B., Belgaum, (Sole Agents, The Popular Book Depot, Bombay). Pp. lviii, 367. Price Rs. 3. Maharashtra has been rich in "saints", —persons mostly of humble origin, who have loved and suffered like their fellowmen and have besides, studied and thought over the Shastras, and attained calmness and internal happiness by self-discipline, and have, after renouncing their earthly possessions, given the benefit of their thoughts and experience, to all those who came before them. They place themselves no higher than their fellowmen; and the last thing they would like would be to style themselves "saints". Where the Shastras are inaccessible to the masses owing to illiteracy and other reasons, these persons in their humble and unostentatious way, perform a very important and useful service by disseminating among and explaining to the masses, the truths, principles and rules of conduct, contained in them. One of such persons is Shri Gajanana Maharaj, some of whose discourses and conversations are recorded in this book, as also the favourable reactions of about two score persons regarding his teachings. In his discourses and conversations, the subject of this treatise draws not only upon the precepts contained in the Upanishads etc., but also on the sayings of Eknath, Tukaram and other poets and writers of more recent times. His teaching briefly is "all human beings on earth are divine, but only those who know themselves, enjoy peace and joy"; and he strives, by means of friendly advice, to guide the searcher, to know and realise himself. The book also contains a chapter on Nath Sampradaya to which Gajanana Maharaj belongs; and another, on the Yoga system as taught by him.

N. H. P.

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Elements Of Economics

"THE A. B. C. OF ECONOMICS" By Jaya Raj—Yeshanand Publications Ltd. Bombay—Price Rs. 2.

This is an attempt in the words of the writer, to supply the need of a book "which would help a raw student in grasping the fundamentals of the subject of Economics." The author proposes to cover the whole subject in four parts and the present book is the first part, consisting "mainly of the definitions of economic terms". These definitions are going to be elaborated in the second part. The third part will be devoted to the discussion of the main problems of Economics and conclusions will be set forth in the fourth and the last part of the book. It is difficult to commend as happy this novel method of treatment adopted by the author. For instance confining the first book entirely to definitions and elaborating these latter in a second and a separate volume, will assuredly lead to unnecessary repetition and overlapping. Difficulties of this nature are evident in the first part itself where it has been found necessary to refer to various relevant theories and authors in dealing with definitions. The author thinks that his arrangement of separate publication "is expected to facilitate reference and concentration." But there is ground to believe that instead of facilitating a clear and easy understanding, it may have the effect of confusing the mind of the "raw student." In an appendix questions bearing on the subject matter of each chapter are given, obviously with a view to help the student to test his knowledge acquired from the book. The author does not appear to have seriously considered how, on the strength of the extremely scanty information supplied in the book, the student is expected to answer question like the following: "Compare and contrast the teachings of Kautilya, Physiocrats and Adam Smith." The question as to when Kautilya wrote his treatise on Economics, is pointless.

The book has twenty-one chapters which cover all the chief topics ordinarily discussed in a text book on Economics. The author's treatment of the science is indeed systematic and his exposition follows the traditional method. Information and arguments have been concisely marshalled in the limited scope available. Though the book is designed to deal with definitions, it does more than what it promises to do and handles fundamental principles and well-known theories in appropriate places. Handicapped as the author is by his peculiar scheme of presentation, he has tried to carry out his object with great care and with conscious attention to important aspects of the theories taken up. In spite of his declared intention to give definitions in the first book, the author has succeeded in producing an elementary textbook on Economics which will not compare unfavourably with similar books on the subject so far as the essentials of this latter are concerned, except that the ordinary reader and the raw student are likely to find the fare placed before them rather too much concentrated and heavy

V. G. K.

"URDU"

The issue for the third quarter of the year is, as usual, replete with well-written and scholarly articles. The place of honour is rightly assigned to Mr. Sayed Akhtar Ahmad Akhtar's article on Ghalib as an artist. It covers 44 pages and it does full justice to the subject. The method of approach is simply delightful. Another interesting article is by Prof. Al-e-Ahmad Sarvar of the Aligarh University. It gives the life-sketch of Maulavi Ali Baksh Sharar, a great antagonist of Sir Saiyed Ahmad Khan. The whole article is worthy of a careful perusal for thereby the reader can fully understand the cross-currents running at the time the great Sir Saiyed was building the future of the Indian Musalmans. Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, M. L.A., writes, for the first time, a connected account of the life and works of the late Maulana Barkatullah, the author of "Al-Khilafat", an Indian exile, who died some time back at California. This article reveals a fact not known to many, that even Maulana Muhammad Ali was a pupil of Maulavi Barkatullah while the former was preparing for his I.C.S. examination during his stay in London. The last article reproduces the history of the Bahmaniya Sultans in Urdu poetry by Suhail, a poet of Berar. It is accompanied by a learned preface by Dr. M. Abdulla Chughtai who gives everything which is worth-knowing about the book and the poet. The last few pages are devoted to reviews which is regular feature. The annual subscription of this quarterly which is published under the auspices of the Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu, Delhi, is Rs. 7, while a single issue costs Rs. 1-12-0.

B.

OUR SHORT STORY

By PAUL STEVEN

The Angel Who Wanted To Pawn Her Wings!

Excuse me, sir, would you mind standing me a gin? I know I'm unshaven and ragged. I haven't slept for quite a time, there are rims under my eyes. I'm not respectable company, decidedly not. But I'm in need of a glass of gin, of several glasses of gin. You look prosperous, sir, and genteel, perhaps you have a heart. I'll tell you a story, sir, the story of a jingling bell, sir....nice of you, thank you very much....no, only gin, please....yes, the story of a bell.

You see....When the bell jingled over the door, the man trembled and his spine grew cold. But the bell jingled shortly—the door had been opened gently.

The man rose shivering from his low stool in the otherwise bare room; he peeped into the pawn shop, three steps lower than his room. A young woman was standing in front of the counter, looking listlessly over the rest of the pawns. Only three were left; a broken violin (Joseph the Tzigane, hundred lei) a bulky gold watch (would'nt be here if Simonides hadn't died), a rickety spinning wheel (Marika who had been taken to Ploesti for poisoning three husbands). The young woman looked at them and trembled a bit; then she looked up, at the Jew who came down the three steps. His head was bald but for a few grey hairs starrily rising from the temples; a shabby black hat, covered with dried mud, balanced on top of it. The forehead was a pattern of a thousand tiny nervous folds overlapping each other. The brows were black and grey, interrupted by sickly bald spots. The eyes were ashen and red-rimmed. Even their bluish white had turned to a greenish, despairing colour. The nose was big and stuck desperately and disorderly out of the shrunken face with the hollow, indrawn cheeks. The thin streak of the upper lip was hidden behind bushy grey hair growing wildly out of the big dilated nostrils. The lower lip, bluish and cracked was hanging limply under the imprint of two big yellowish teeth, wrinkled across by the rotting web of caries. The rapidly receding chin was covered with grey bristles.

The Jew's body, a small, emaciated body, came down the steps: he looked at her with a frightened frown.

"Good morning", he said. His voice struggled hoarsely through the coldness and bareness of the room. "Good morning, madam."

"This is a pawn shop"? the woman asked. She was holding a ragged and dirty cloak tightly up to her neck. She seemed to shiver with cold. But her voice was as warm as gold, as warm as her golden hair. "This is a pawn shop, isn't it?"

"You don't believe in angels, Sir. I do. I like to do. Why shouldn't there be angels? There are parachutists, after all!

The Jew shook his head, sadly. "No, madam. It was a pawn shop. I am not permitted to accept pawns any more. You know.." He stopped abruptly. The eyes of the woman were so blue! God forbid—she was perhaps a German. But there was only terror in her blue eyes.

"You mean you can't take a pawn?" she asked.

He shook his head.

"No. Since a week's time. Since—they marched into Rumania...."

"But....," he never had read so much terror in a woman's eyes. Even not when his wife had seen his only child die of typhoid; then she had died. When was it? Ten years ago. "But there is no other pawnshop here?"

"No, there isn't, madam. This is the only one."

"But I must have money," her golden voice rang out with wild despair. "I must".

"I cannot take pawns, Madam".

"It is for a child", she panted. "For a small child. I must have money. When I started my journey I never thought I would need money. We never have money, usually".

"I never have, usually, too," he said, "and, you know, if I accept pawns, I might go to prison. Or I might be shot. I am an old man. But I want to live for a few years more. Even now. Even now."

"I must have money," her golden voice said determinedly. "I will tell you, why. I started about a thousand...I mean I started my journey some time ago—from, from somewhere. I didn't know where I would land. I came from up there...," she suddenly said with a desperate resolve, "from up there."

His ashen look followed her hand which indicated the sky. He shrunk back.

"I thought so," he mumbled. "You are a German. You came in a parachute?"

"No," she said rather fiercely, "I'm not a German, I'm not. I came from up there. Don't you understand?"

"No."

"Alright. I'll tell on. I came, I didn't know I was to land in this village. My...My boss hadn't given me any destination. He only told me to go. I would be needed. So I came here...." Her eyes turned round.

He had cautiously withdrawn behind his bare, specked, desolate counter. She was mad, wasn't she?

"I was drawn into a village. I was feeling that somebody was praying, oh, praying so much...I came here."

She was mad. Could he defend himself with the broken violin of Joseph the Tzigane? Joseph never would turn up, he was sure.

"It was a woman who prayed. You see, it's a very funny story. She prayed so fiercely that the heavens were shaken with her prayers. So I was ordered to go and see what it was about. She is in this village, a gipsy woman; her only child, a girl, is very sick and she can't get medicine. She needs medicine, she needs money to pay a doctor. It is not much, perhaps two hundred lei. But I must have the two hundred lei. You see, we are not supposed to have money. We never touch money, it would stain us. We can help with relief, consolation, imagination, but we cannot help with money. If I ever touch money I shall not be able to return. Yet I will risk it. I will do it. Now, come, give me money..."

The woman was mad. Or was it a ruse to make him say yes and then to take him to prison, torture him and kill him. The Germans were here.

"The Germans are here," he almost screamed, "If I give you money I will be taken and tortured and killed. I want to live..."

"It is for a sick child," her voice said. And there was something in its golden quality which suddenly cracked a wall of mud, fear, dryness, filthiness and shabbiness round the Jew's heart. He suddenly felt like a Maccabean. He thought of his own child who had died and he would have fought a battalion. He was astonished of himself. Not a minute more he thought, she was either mad or a spy.

"It is for a sick child?" he asked, "a Jewish child?"

"No, a Gipsy child."

"Never mind, never mind. How much do you want? Two hundred lei? It's all I have." He dived into his shirt, his hand came out with a dirty linen bundle stuffed with torn banknotes. Rumanian money is not one to carry over one's heart but he did. He took out two hundred lei; exactly forty-nine were left.

"Now I will starve sooner", he said in his trance, "but never mind, never mind. It's for a sick child." Suddenly he withdrew the hand with the money which he had already stretched out towards her.

"I forgot," he mumbled and suddenly a few bricks of the wall round his heart rose again. "What do you want to pawn?"

"I want to pawn my wings," she said.

"Your what?"

"My wings."

She threw her shabby cloak off with a quick gesture. His eyes were for a moment blinded by a dazzling glitter. She had a curious long garment which shone like the sun and on her back spread and rustled a pair of big shining white wings—wings of an angel.

The Jew stumbled back. His face was distorted with awe and panic.

"There," she said, "take your scissors and cut. I want to pawn my wings."

He backed away again, he nearly fell over the steps which led up to his room. He was too horrified to talk. He only shook his head, swallowed and made terrified shaky gestures with his arms. At last he could stammer:

"No.....no.....adonaj...I wouldn't cut the wings of an angel.....no...no.....take the money, take." She smiled, a little sadly.

"You havent't to cut", she said, "see?"

She took the dirty stained Rumanian banknotes and at that moment all her shine dimmed, I was as if some terrible stain was creeping up from the banknotes over her hands, over her sleeves, over her garment which sparkled for a last time and then grew drab, shabby, dirty, the garment of a Rumanian peasant woman. The stain wandered over her face and it became an ugly face like the face of a wench, the gold of her hair turned grey with untold muddy ages, the stain crept over her lips; and her voice when she said "see?" was coarse and husky. It crept over her shoulders and with a sound like a scream of heavenly despair—her wings fell down on the earth. She stooped a bit and her face was twitching with pain. Then she said again: "See?"

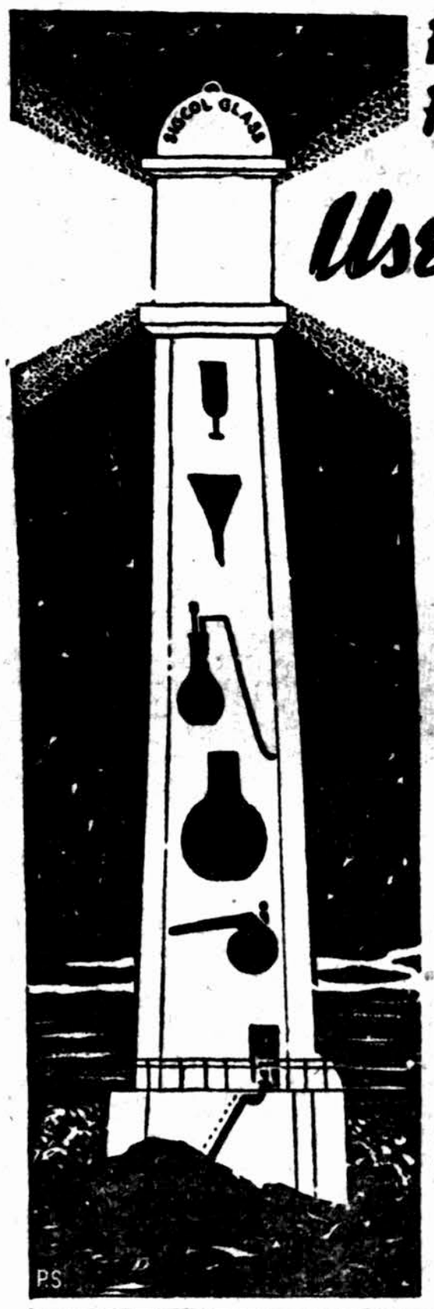
He stood trembling.

"You take the wings," she said, "they might be useful for you. After all, it's a pawn. Maybe. God will allow me to come back and take them again. I'll find you wherever you are."

She turned and went, a stooping grey shabby Rumanian peasant woman. The bell over the door jingled, the door was closed and the Jew stood with open mouth, staring at a pair of white wings on his dirty floor which ever so slightly fluttered in the cold chilly breeze.

Then he took a step towards them.....

You see, sir, I don't know the end of that story. Maybe the wings turned ash when he touched them. Maybe he was able to fix them on his shoulders. Maybe the Gestapo rushed in and took him away and shot him for conducting business. Maybe he starved within a fortnight. And the wings are lying somewhere, confiscated by the Germans. I don't know. But I love to fancy that he fixed them on his shoulders and flew away to king, sir, believe me. Or he flew to save himself when the Rumanian earthquake came because he could fly. Or he went up and combated a few German parachutists and brought them down with a crash—a good use of a pair of angel's wing, sir, believe me. Or he flew South-America and got rich, and after years and years a Rumanian peasant woman staggered over his door-step and asked for her wings. She brought him two hundred lei and he gave her back her wings. I like to fancy that—yes, sir, it does me better than gin. You don't believe in angels, sir? I do. I like to do. Why shouldn't there be angels. There are parachutists, after all!



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ART NOTES AND COMMENTS

ART IN FUTURE

By D. G. VYAS

INTRINSIC WORTH OF THE EASEL—LIMITATIONS ON DISTRIBUTION OF ART—ART IN EXISTING SOCIAL ORDER—WANTED BOTH EASELS AND MURALS—MURALS PEEP OVER MARINE DRIVE—BOMBAY INAPPRECIATIVE OF ETCHING AND WOOD-CUT—BEAUTY RECEDING FROM BOMBAY—NEGLECT OF CULTURAL AND ARTISTIC AMENITIES—A. I. R. INTRODUCES INNOVATIONS.

"Is the easel picture, invented by the Renaissance artists as the most nearly perfect expression of individualism, doomed now to obsolescence because of the rapidly changing social order"? inquired Mr. Paul Bird in his article on "Easel Painting's Future" that appeared in the "New York Times" of May 18. Mr. Bird's inquiry is quite opportune at a time when mural art is making rapid strides in America.

Basis Of Distribution

The easel painting is the chief medium of the individual expression of the artist. It gives a full and free scope for the play of his imagination and creative abilities. Mr. Bird rightly said, "no restrictions from clients, no questions of suitability to the people, no considerations of decorative schemes and inviolate architectural elements, no preferences as to style, size nor any dead lines hamper the artist at his work."

Almost all the civilised countries have appreciated the intrinsic worth of the easel painting as the unfettered expression of individualism but not many of them have planned its distribution on a sound and democratic basis. Distribution of art in any country depends on two factors—the artistic sense of its people and its economic conditions.

In the capitalistic social order the royalty and plutocracy—the so-called elite—corner art frequently as an emblem of their opulence and expose the middle and poor classes to the conditions of art-famine. Art, thus, becomes an aristocratic tutelage if the artist is not democratic in his outlook and does not grade the prices of his easels according to the pockets of his clients. All the artists, however, do not enjoy the favour of the privileged classes, but they are not able to secure adequate clientele because of the relative poverty of the masses.

Mainstay In India

The easel painting is, at present, the mainstay of the artist in India. It has to fight for its survival, against two enemies—art-apathy of the state and the people and unequal distribution of wealth. Limited sale of pictures in the exhibitions held in Bombay is more significant of the aesthetic poverty of the wealthy visitors than the economic poverty of the country. Even the Government, Municipality and University do not buy a single picture.

An average easel painter has to struggle hard to keep the wolf from the door, when a rich dilettante, who moves in a motor car, lives in a palatial building and spends thousands on the wedding of his son or daughter, seeks gratification of his artistic sense by hanging on his walls, a few reproductions from a cheap album or a coloured enlarged photograph instead of a painted portrait. It is self-deception and a flagrant repudiation of the claim of art on him if he has genuine and deep interest in art.

Survival Of The Easel

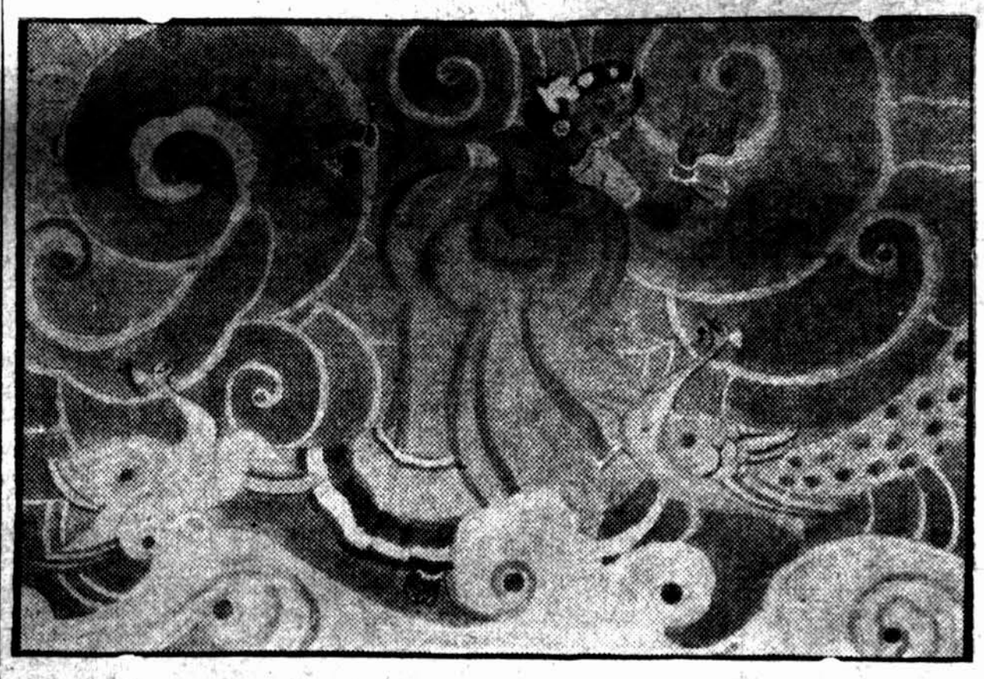
Photographic prints and reproductions of pictures compiled into an album cannot be eliminated from the existing social order in India. They distribute art by proxy to the homes which cannot install painted portraits or original easels, but they are not entitled to gain universal currency as original art-works. So long as the capitalistic social system holds its ground, the cheap mechanical and second-hand products have to be utilised for mass-distribution of art. But, Bombay has failed even to devise a machinery to disseminate art through such channels.

The easel painting must survive; it is the chief medium of the individual artistic expression and the means of supplying specific artistic demands of the current times. Landlords and well-to-do tenants ought to patronise it. Even people of moderate means can widen the scope of its distribution, provided the artists are convinced of the necessity of radiating art to a larger number of homes and are in a position to offer their originals at moderate prices.

Mural Decoration

Revival of mural painting is equally essential to propagation of art in the modern age. It is getting popular in England and has been a vogue in America. In India it was the main medium of artistic expression. The glorious art-traditions of India, which inspire the contemporary Indian artist, have survived through murals and expect India to revert to the mural medium for their perpetuation.

A noteworthy effort to revive mural art has been undertaken by Travancore State by establishing an institution known as Shri Chitralaya Nartakalayam. Sir C. P Ramaswami Aiyar who opened it a few days back defined its object as "to encourage to the largest extent possible in Travancore the neglected art of fresco-painting." The problem of art will be much nearer its solution if other states will emulate Travancore in its enthusiasm for the revival of India's art-traditions.



A SKETCH FOR A MURAL PANEL
—By Mr. Vinayak Pandya

At Marine Drive

Mural decoration has begun to peep over the horizon of Marine Drive in Bombay, but the patronage that is being extended to it is more of a sentimental nature—the idea being to cover the bare walls with some paintings. Mural decoration has not, so far, been recognised by the exponent of functional architecture and his patron as an integral part of the architectural scheme of a building. The landlord ought to have the conviction that he should earmark at least one per cent of the total cost of the building for art.

Every decorative scheme should be the product of close collaboration between the architect and the artist, but to-day the architects and mural decorators are hardly on speaking terms. The design of a mural is determined by the architectural requirements and utility of an apartment. The landlord is entitled to make suggestions and reserve the right of final approval, but he should have a refined sense of art-appreciation. He will not encourage the creative abilities of the artist if he insists on having enlargements of some album-prints or reproductions of the cartoons of some popular films.

Wanted Patronage

The section of Fine Arts, Federal Works Agency, Public Buildings Administration, U. S. A. conducted in May a competition of water-colours. 10,000 entries were admitted out of which only 200 were selected for the U. S. Marine Hospital at Carville La. Some of the water-colours, which were not selected, found buyers whose list included the Government also. The public buildings in Bombay entail ample scope for murals as well as easels, but the Government and the civic administration are supremely indifferent to the vital problems of art.

Art is implicit in industry, motion picture, architecture, etc., but is not recognised, as such, by modern India. Consequently an average Indian artist has no alternative but to stick to the easel and to expect the art-world to open to him an additional outlet through mural decoration. Whatever new avenues may open to him in future, the easel and mural paintings must stand as the chief vehicles of artistic expression in India. Survival of art will ultimately depend on the unflinching patronage of the state and on its intelligent appreciation by the public.

Etching And Wood-Cut

The war is said to have created a demand for British etchings in South America. Etching and wood-cut have distinct artistic merits and have been recognised the world over as special mediums of artistic expression, but they are much less popular in Bombay. The art-world of Bombay needs to be trained in perception of art beyond the canvas and brush—and in appreciation of the beauty and capabilities of the various mediums of art. Exclusive exhibitions of etchings and wood-cuts, whatever their quantity be, will foster popular interest in them.

City-Beautifur

While speaking at the weekly luncheon of the Rotary Club of Bombay on "The City Beautiful" on November 11, Mr. S. Satyamurti discussed some interesting points. No one would disagree with his suggestion that there should be the best men and women in the Municipal Corporations. But it should be pointed out that the best men and women will not make the city beautiful unless they have a keen sense of art-appreciation.

Beautifying the city of Bombay is the oft-repeated slogan of its Corporation, but in spite of it beauty is found to be receding from the city. The artists, connoisseurs and students of civic art, who can conjure up beauty to the city, stand poor chances of being elected to the Corporation on the ticket of art, because the candidates, who canvass votes door to door on the strength of their political or communal affiliations would easily score over them.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta drew, in the Corporation on September 25, the picture of one aspect of civic beauty in its true perspective. The Corporation has not yet reorganised the fact that school is a temple of learning as well as of beauty. It cannot even dream of evolving a scheme to build, one by one, schools which should be abodes of beauty. What contribution towards the attainment of the ideal of "City Beautiful" can be expected from the citizens who were educated in the inartistic and insanitary environments?

The unsolved problem of slum-clearance is a standing challenge to the claim of the Corporation to have achieved the ideal of "City Beutiful". The House of Commons frequently embarks upon a debate on India from which emerges, at the most, a measure like the expanded Executive Council of the Viceroy. The Municipal Corporation of Bombay, likewise, indulges, when it has not much of importance on its agenda, in a debate on slum-clearance from which emerges nothing. The Corporation has failed to realise that the ratepayers are badly in need of the cultural and artistic amenities like the Municipal theatres and art galleries which make a city truly modern and beautiful.

On The Radio Front

The Ceylon Broadcasting station has banned the piano, mandoline, (Japanese) seraphina, harmonium and organ from the Oriental concerts broadcast from the Colombo studio, and has, thus, gone further than the All-India Radio which has banned the harmonium. Purging the instrumental music of all its extraneous impurities is the first and the most important step towards its reorganisation.

It is refreshing to note, from the report of the conference of the station Directors of the All-India Radio recently held at Delhi that the A.I.R. stations are conducting experimental research in Indian musical instruments with a view to improving and widening the scope of broadcast musical entertainment. The system of the instrumental music of India is based on definite scientific principles. Chordophones stand first among the instruments because they satisfy the technical requirements of the melodic system. The aerophones are unjustly neglected. The "sanai" is quite accurate an accompaniment, but its existence is threatened by the aggressive clarionet. The radio-authorities should do justice to all the four types of the classical instruments and should utilise them for what they are worth.

An interesting innovation which the conference has agreed upon is the programmes of the Indian folk-songs. The A.I.R. stations should, besides broadcasting the folk-songs, safeguard the integrity of the traditional tunes peculiar to the different provinces. A province like Gujarat abounds in distinctive local tunes, but its amateur composers of garbas and songs and singers have evidently decided to suppress them by slavishly imitating the tunes of Bengal—an eclectic and unhealthy tendency which the radio-authorities should not allow to grow

FIFTEEN DAYS WITH SUBHAS

An Intimate Pen-Picture Of The Mystery Man Of Indian Politics

By G. S. Kalyanpur

"Bachelordom and politics go ill together. When you combine both, you turn into a curious animal, extremely lazy but with a flair for doing something out of the way, off and on. I am lazy but I always love the uncommon".

It was Subhas Chandra Bose speaking—not from the public platform for the benefit of the masses or the press, but from a sofa on which he was lolling with a newspaper clipping held carelessly between two fingers. The remark about bachelordom's handicaps was something of an apology to newspapermen who were "sitting on his chest" for a statement.

For three hours since early morning, the news-hounds had waited patiently while Subhas lolled on the sofa "threatening" frequently to issue the statement "any minute."

It was nearing noon but still Subhas was not ready with even the first few paragraphs.

The matter was terribly urgent from the press point of view.

"Be quick about it in your own interest", pleaded one of the newsmen. Subhas, cool and collected as though he had just arrived at a summer resort on a holiday, refused to be hustled.

The incident was in an important town in Gujarat where Subhas had arrived on a hurricane tour to sponsor the Forward Bloc. On the eve of his arrival, he had said something in the press which had made the whole of Nationalist India rave against him. It referred to the main plank of the Congress Parliamentary programme namely, prohibition. Subhas opposed prohibition. He criticised the popular ministries for undertaking a step without consulting the minority whose interests were vitally affected.

Bombshell For Gujarat

The Dak Editions of the Bombay papers which carried Subhas' statement and counter-statements from Congress Right Wing leaders reached Gujarat a few hours before he alighted from the Gujarat Mail at Surat. The reactions were most unfavourable. While the Congress Right Wingers showed open resentment, the Leftists who were preparing to join the Forward Bloc were secretly unhappy. The statement had led to considerable complications in the towns of Kaira District as also in Ahmedabad District, which were included in Subhas' tour. Many of the members of the Reception Committees had resigned in protest against his statement. Public meetings and other programmes arranged in advance of Subhas' arrival were in danger of being scrapped for want of popular support.

A trusted worker of Subhas saw him in advance at a way-side station on the frontier of Gujarat, to acquaint him with the situation. "Retrieve the position somehow", he pleaded. "Else the Forward Bloc will have no chance in our province."

Having been commissioned to cover his tour, I was with Subhas in the railway compartment, while the special envoy from Gujarat was pleading with him.

"Thinking of any clarification?" I questioned, with my note-book and pencil ready for a statement.

Subhas smiled and waved his hand in a longorous way as though brushing aside the idea of a further statement to clarify his position.

Later, when the reporters collared him at one of the Gujarat towns, he lay on a sofa and lectured about bachelors and their handicaps in politics.

"I am lazy" he kept on repeating, "a bachelor politician has no tenacity of purpose. But I hate dullness and drabness in life. I love the uncommon."

Though the remarks were casual, there was a ring of sincerity in Subhas' voice as he referred to his love for the uncommon.

Feeling Gujarat's Pulse

Fifteen days elapsed with a hectic life in Gujarat and Subhas was on his way back. Nadiad was the last place in the itinerary.

The usual public meeting over Subhas rushed off to the Railway station quite ahead of the time of departure by train. There was a purpose for this. He had called his trusted colleagues for a conference. Curiously enough, it was to take place in the tiny, unswept bug-ridden waiting-room at the Railway station at Nadiad.

Subhas wanted his colleagues to tell him if the Forward Bloc could take deep roots in Gujarat.

"I want you to be honest and blunt", he said. The majority of the colleagues tried to be honest. They repeatedly referred to the widespread reaction to the "unfortunate" statement on prohibition. Subhas heard them with great patience. For nearly an hour he was silent and ruminating. At the end of it, he turned to his colleagues and declared: "Definitely, my place is not in India if the Right Wing mentality persists in our country!"

Six of his colleagues heard that grave declaration and turned to one another. I watched them from a corner of the room. It was difficult to study their reactions or the mind of Subhas in the dull glow cast by a kerosene lamp.

After a lapse of two years, the scene at the Nadiad Station and Subhas' remarks both to the newspapermen and to his colleagues, came crowding to my memory as I read the news of his mysterious disappearance from his Calcutta home on January 26, 1941. I remembered it again vividly when the Indian Press splashed the sensational statement of Mr. Conran Smith in the Council of State regarding Subhas.

WHERE IS HE?

"My place is not in India" Subhas had declared in 1938. Had he foreseen the need for the momentous step of quitting his motherland after what he saw in Gujarat? Was it his love for the uncommon which was at the root of his mysterious disappearance from his Calcutta abode? Where could he have gone?

* * *

Subhas was sometimes in a reminiscent mood during the tour in Gujarat. He told me about his impressions of Rome and Berlin as we sped along the railway track, lined with babul trees.

"The most impressive sight that I have ever witnessed in my life is the torch-light parades in Berlin" he said.

"Hitler thinks that nothing can work mass hysteria as these parades. We need something of these demonstrations for India, too".

But there was nothing in his talk which suggested that he was a devotee of Fascism or Nazism. Italy's aggression in Abyssinia had come to him as a bomb-shell. The Spanish civil war was another eye-opener. He had no illusions about the selfless aims of the Fascists and Nazis.

"We certainly require to be disciplined on Nazi lines" he often said. Discipline and torch-light parades were the only things he admired in the Nazi technique.

Subhas' reminiscent mood on one occasion took him to the days of his boyhood.

A Problem To The Family

"From my early boyhood, I have proved to be a problem for my parents" he told me. "I have always loved to do something uncommon."

Subhas' father, Rai Bahadur Janaki Nath Bose had marked him out for a great academic career. He showed promise at an early age. Standing second in the University at the Matriculation examination, Subhas entered the Presidency College, Calcutta, at the age of 15. After a year at College, he suddenly disappeared and remained untraced for six months. He was in the Himalaya jungles in search of Truth. The search proved a failure and Subhas returned home like the prodigal son.

"You are born to kill me with grief", sobbed Prabhavatidevi, his mother, as Subhas took the family by surprise one evening, by retracing his steps.

Subhas broke off the narrative at this stage. He remained silent for a while. "Perhaps she will prove right" he observed.

* * *

Back in College, Subhas had turned a conscientious student. But something or the other happened from time to time and made him look an uncommon student. There was a European professor in the College, Mr. C. F. Oaten, whom Subhas did not like. Mr. Oaten had the imperialist pride of a thorough-bred Britisher. He treated the Indian students like so many straws. Subhas had once led a successful strike in the College, because Mr. Oaten had given a slap to an Indian student. But the strike did not leave a lasting impression on Mr. Oaten's mind. Some of the students, therefore, were determined to give him a lesson in good behaviour. One evening, while Mr. Oaten was returning from the library, he was waylaid and treated to a sound thrashing. There was a regular "court-martial" in the College.

Subhas was suspected of having played an important role in the unhappy episode of Mr. Oaten. With great amusement, Subhas told me the story of his trial. The evidence against him was only circumstantial, while Mr. Oaten was busy with his studies in the college library, a student had peeped in and questioned the door-keeper if Mr. Oaten was in. Half an hour later, Mr. Oaten was waylaid and hammered by two persons. In his hurry to make good the esacape, one of the assailants lost his foot-wear. This was seized by the college authorities and tried on the feet of each student. The leg that wore it best, in the opinion of the authorities, belonged to a

(Continued on page 23)

Axis Attempt To Starve Out Tobruk Fails

DIVE-BOMBERS SINK A FEW BRITISH SHIPS IN HARBOUR

But Navy Succeeds In Landing Men And Material

NAZIS' DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO BREAK THROUGH TO WEST

Great Tank Battle Rages Over 40 Square Miles

TOBRUK TROOPS' SALLY

London.—It is authoritatively stated that troops from Tobruk have sallied forth.

Cairo.—The sally from Tobruk ran up against some known minefields, but there was little difficulty in negotiating them. Progress has been steady, but opposition considerable. Yesterday (Friday) seven miles and substantial forces separated the defenders of Tobruk from British forces coming from the south.

The whole situation is described as developing most satisfactorily.

ATTEMPT TO STARVE OUT TOBRUK

Axis troops still confident of success brought up more troops, guns and tanks, but still the line was held, and the bulges made by attacks were either flattened again, or held by new defences. Despairing of forcing their way through by a frontal attack except at a terrific cost, and perhaps not even then, the Axis tried to starve out Tobruk. Axis bombers scanned the seas endeavouring to sink every ship bringing supplies to the troops in Tobruk.

Dive-bombers raided Tobruk harbour which is now littered with sunken Italian and British ships, and long-range guns fired on the harbour works. Nevertheless supplies came through, and the Navy deserves the greatest credit. Destroyers made swift runs from Alexandria landing men and stores in the darkness on Tobruk's battered quays. There have been losses, but they are few compared with the number of vessels employed.

CAIRO:—Everything now hinges on the great tank battle raging over an area 30 to 40 square miles in which steel clad monsters hammer at each other. The fighting was resumed this (Saturday) morning, though with fewer numbers as the result of yesterday's casualties.

"We are continuing to destroy enemy tanks", it was authoritatively stated in Cairo this afternoon. It can be stated on high authority that our objective is not Tobruk or prisoners, but the destruction of every German tank in Libya. That is what we are doing at the moment.

The Germans to the east are doing their utmost to break through to the west, but have been beaten. They will continue to fight to the last tank. Those on the west are being held back by our forces which are in a wedge between them. It is believed that the Germans on the east are cut

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IN FAR EAST:

Situation Continues To Be Tense

Heavy Japanese Troops Concentration In Indo-China: Fiercest Fighting Imminent?

CHUNGKING, Nov. 22.

WITH CRACK CHINESE AND JAPANESE TROOPS CONFRONTING EACH OTHER ON THE INDO-CHINA-YUNNAN BORDER, THE FAR EASTERN SITUATION CONTINUES TO BE TENSE.

CHINESE CIRCLES HERE ARE SCEPTICAL CONCERNING THE OUTCOME OF THE WASHINGTON CONVERSATIONS, POINTING OUT THAT THE PASSING BY THE JAPANESE DIET OF AN UNPRECEDENTLY LARGE MILITARY BUDGET PROVES CONCLUSIVELY THAT JAPANESE MILITARISTS REMAIN IN COMPLETE CONTROL OF THE NIPPON GOVERNMENT.

Meanwhile 80,000 Japanese troops are concentrated in Indo-China with 50 000 in Tongking (Northern Section) and 30,000 in Southern Indo-China. Chinese divisions facing them include mechanised units places among the Yunnan Province border to meet any possible attack on the Burma Road.

Chinese military spokesmen believe that should fighting begin it would be the severest witnessed in the Sino-Japanese conflict. Both sides would use their best troops and equipment for this fighting.

BREACH IN JAP PARLY. PARTY

Directors Resign "En Bloc"

TOKYO, Nov. 22.

The directors of the National Service League of the House of Representatives on Friday decided to resign "en bloc" accepting full responsibility for "the improper utterances" in the Diet of Mr. Taneo Miyazawa, a member of the party who resigned after mildly criticizing the Government's economic policies on Wednesday.

Observers quoted by the Domei official agency believe that the resignations may result in an open breach in the party, possibly paving the way for the formation of a new party composed of those sympathizing with Mr. Miyazawa or generally dissatisfied with the League's policy.—Reuter.

HITLER'S 'NEW ORDER' AGAIN?

Conference To Restore Independence Of All European Nations?

WASHINGTON November 22.

WHITEHOUSE HAS HEARD THAT GERMANY IS PLANNING A CONFERENCE PROMISING SOME "HIGH-SOUNDING FORMULA OF ECONOMIC REHABILITATION AND RESTORATION OF INDEPENDENCE FOR ALL EUROPEAN NATIONS." ACCORDING TO AN ANNOUNCEMENT.

Whitehouse says that England is excluded from the list of nations invited to the reported Conference. Mr. Stephen Early, Whitehouse Press Secretary, made the announcement

Was Germany proposing some form of economic peace? asked reporters, but Mr Early did not reply directly, merely stating that President Roosevelt and the State Department had received the information from sources that they could not for obvious reasons disclose. Mr. Early added that the Conference had been scheduled for some time during December or January "on some occasion considered propitious by Germany" and that his information was that among the nations to whom invitations were being sent out were "some belligerents all Axis Powers and some Neutrals."—Reuter.

Creating Puppet States

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Mr. Early said: "So far as our information goes the conference would be restricted to a meeting of European Powers and that excludes, of course, this hemisphere and I understand also that England will not be invited." The information came from within Europe, said Mr. Early and it disclosed that the reason for such a meeting is that "Germany is going to be forced by losses and depletion of her reserves to summon it". Mr. Early continued: "The idea is to dress up some highsounding formula of economic rehabilitation and restoration of independence for all European nations carefully providing for leaving the door open for German violations later on and for German control of all of these Governments in practice. That is, what would be essentially a series of puppet States throughout Europe with Germany always holding the strings".—Reuter.

Application Of Atlantic Charter To India

ATTLEE BADLY LET DOWN?

Amery's Unholy Alliance With Tory Ministers Bolsters Up Churchill's Stand?

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 22.

ACCORDING TO PRIVATE ADVICES RECEIVED HERE IT APPEARS MR. ATTLEE PUT UP A STRONG FIGHT FOR THE ACCEPTANCE OF HIS VIEWS TO THE EFFECT THAT THE ATLANTIC CHARTER SHOULD BE APPLIED TO INDIA, IN THE BRITISH CABINET. IT IS SAID THAT THE LABOUR AND LIBERAL PARTIES IN BRITAIN WERE GENERALLY IN FAVOUR OF MR ATTLEE'S PROPOSITION SOME CONSERVATIVE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT ALSO SUPPORTED MR. ATTLEE'S VIEWS

Therefore, Labour and Liberal colleagues of Mr. Attlee in the British Cabinet supported his (Attlee's) stand, but Conservative Ministers generally supported Mr. Amery, who, it is reported led the Opposition

Labour and Liberal Parties, however, did not like to press their views to the breaking point on this issue. Conservative opposition, therefore, prevailed, but, it said, Mr. Attlee felt he was let down, as he had given a different interpretation to the Charter. But the battle for application of the Atlantic Charter to India is not yet over in Britain, and it is said some of the acutest thinkers of Great Britain are not satisfied with the position taken up by Mr Churchill

SETTLE INDIAN QUESTION WITH MAHATMA

Entire Country Has Full Confidence In Him

MADRAS, Nov. 22

An appeal to Great Britain to settle the Indian question with Mahatma Gandhi and bring about lasting friendship between the two countries was made by Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai, Former Congress Minister, presiding over the Madras Fifth Division Political Conference, to-day.

The entire country, he said, had reposed full confidence in Mahatma Gandhi, and had no doubt about the efficacy or success of the method pursued by him for achieving freedom of the country.

He regretted that efforts were made by interested parties to obstruct the political advance of India by raising minority problems.—A. P.

BREAKDOWN IN U.S.A.-JAPAN PARLEYS

LONDON, Nov. 22.

TOKYO: Unofficial but usually well-informed Japanese diplomatic circles here are "ninety per cent pessimistic" over the Washington discussions. American diplomatic circles are of the opinion that nothing short of a miracle can alleviate the tension and local newspapers reports from America support this view. A breakdown in the Washington talks will not mean an immediate declaration of war but will most likely place Japan in such a position as to necessitate very early action likely to lead to war such as a possible drive against the Burma Road, an invasion of Thailand or a grab for the Netherlands East Indies raw materials.—Reuter.

LAHORE November 22:—A move is afoot in the Punjab to start a regular campaign for the collection of scrap material as part of the war effort.—A. P.

Largest Battle At Approaches Of Moscow

All Arms Flung Into Battle

Reds' Counter-Attacks

MOSCOW:—Probably the largest battle ever fought at the approaches of Moscow is now raging according to the "Pravda" special correspondent. All arms have been flung into battle. The Russians in some places retreated to new lines, where they fortified themselves, meeting the enemy with Hurricane fire and counter-attacks. In one sector of the Mojaisk front, the Germans lost 20 tanks. Street fighting is continuous in a number of villages in south-east Tula, where the Russians are counterattacking.

MOSCOW, Nov. 22.

THE SOVIET MIDDAY COMMUNIQUE STATES: "DURING THE NIGHT OF NOVEMBER 21ST, OUR TROOPS FOUGHT THE ENEMY ON ALL FRONTS".

Enemy Huge Losses

A SUPPLEMENT TO THE MIDNIGHT SOVIET COMMUNIQUE STATES, ON NOVEMBER 19TH OUR AIR UNITS OPERATING ON THE WESTERN (MOSCOW) AND ROSTOV-ON-DON SECTORS OF THE FRONT DESTROYED 65 GERMAN TANKS, OVER 270 LORRIES, CONTAINING ENEMY INFANTRY AND AMMUNITION AND ANNIHILATED OVER TWO ENEMY INFANTRY BATTALIONS AND ONE CAVALRY SQUADRON.

Nazi Transfer Of Troops

ANKARA:—The pressure on the eastern front is intense and is compelling the Germans to send part of their garrison at Varna to Odessa and Nicolaev, replacing them with Italians according to reports.

Much amusement was caused by a German war picture published in a Smyrna newspaper entitled "won after fierce fighting". The picture shows German soldiers holding a captured Russian with portraits on a flag of Lenin and Stalin. The picture suggests that this is an army flag, but the wording of the flag "Prize for Excellence, the best primary school in the Schmorski Region". Unfortunately for German propagandists many turks read Russian".

Nazi Claim

BERLIN:—A special announcement from the Fuhrer's headquarters claims the capture of the town of Rostov-on-Don, on the lower course of the River Don by shock troops of the German Army and S.S., under the command of General Von Kleist, after violent fighting.

The announcement adds, "thereby a commercial and communications centre has fallen into our hands, which is of exceptional importance in the further execution of the war. Air force units under the command of General Von Graim played a leading part in these operations. Further territory has been taken in other sectors of the eastern front.

A general of infantry, Von Briesen, was killed on the eastern front on November 20th.

Renewed Nazi Pressure In Two Sectors

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The Mocsow radio says that a serious situation has arisen south west of Tula.

"Our troops tried to avoid a German manoeuvre of encirclement and route the enemy at distant approaches to the capital".

The latest German drive on the Moscow front is accompanied by renewed pressure in the southern sector where the Germans are obviously anxious to enter the Caucasus and be able to strike at Russia's oil supplies.

"The situation near Moscow is serious," said the Moscow Radio this (Saturday) morning. "There is no room for complacency. But we have become stronger. Our position is better than a month ago. We must deal a decisive blow to the enemy. Moscow is calm and stern. Everybody's slogan must be "not a step backward: let not the enemy approach the capital."

In the past forty-eight hours there has been a fierce attack on the Rostov front where, according to the latest reports the position has been "somewhat more complicated" by a slight German advance which is now being dealt with.

On the other hand General von Kleist has made no progress of any consequence further north in the Don Basin against General Kharitonov's troops.

Bitter winds for which the mining region is notorious are now blowing.

The attackers who include Jaeger troops are meeting with very firm resistance from General Kharitonov.

The other centre of increased German pressure is the Crimea where confirmation of heavy German losses—which Soviet reports constantly claimed—is contained in the fact that the enemy were recently obliged to bring the 105th Regiment and the 72nd Division direct from Greece.

Although Kerch had to be evacuated Soviet defence in the southern mountainous region of the Crimean Peninsula is still vigorous as ever and certain important hill positions have recently been retaken.

German claims that they charged into Kerch and captured many prisoners and much material can be discounted.

CULTIVATE DILIGENCE AND SELF-DISCIPLINE

KHER'S ADVICE TO STUDENTS TO CONTROL THEIR EMOTIONS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"GANDHIJI'S VOICE IS AT PRESENT ONLY A VOICE IN THE WILDERNESS, BUT THE TIME WILL COME WHEN THE WORLD WILL BE COMPELLED TO HEAR HIM", SAID MR. B. G. KHER INAUGURATING THE THIRD BOMBAY STUDENTS' CONFERENCE, TO-DAY AT GOWALIA TANK MAIDAN.

THE PURSUIT OF TRUTH IN ALL ITS ASPECTS, SAID MR. KHER, WAS A SACRED OBLIGATION ON THE STUDENTS. TO THIS END, THEY HAD TO CULTIVATE DILIGENCE AND SELF-DISCIPLINE. AS THE FUTURE CITIZENS OF A NATION, THEY HAD TO STUDY THE SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL PROBLEMS OF THE COUNTRY.

Referring to the attempts that were made to break up the unity of India, he said that such attempts, born of communalism, would end in futility. Even the thoroughly unsatisfactory statement of Mr. Amery in his latest pronouncement, had admitted that India was undivided and one.

He appealed to the students to control their emotions and enthusiasms, for, left unchecked, they could only lead to disaster. "Self-discipline", he said "should be your watchword."

He appealed to them to help in the constructive programme of the Congress. It was non-controversial and could offend no body. Literacy campaigns, the work of establishing communal unity, the abolition of the caste system and untouchability and the spread of Swadeshi, could give them enough scope for their energy and enthusiasm.

He congratulated the students on boycotting the Pentangular match.

GREATEST BATTLE IN HISTORY

(Continued from page 11)

off, but it is difficult to speak positively.

CAIRO, November 22.

The Battle of Libya in which British and Axis armoured forces are now locked is likely to go down in history as one of the greatest battles of all time for the strategy and tactics employed, writes Reuter's correspondent. The strategical surprise with which the battle opened was remarkable. For months past material has been entering the Middle East and piling up in the Western Desert, and it was obvious to everyone that a Great Battle was looming. Yet when the order to advance was given the Germans were completely surprised. The British troops swept across the frontier wire, pouring down from the high ground of the escarpment, and rushed across the great mine-fields cleared by the Sappers, and were in among the enemy behind his main defences in the centre of his armoured troops.

The Germans have thus been caught on the wrong foot. They have been well hammered by our tanks, which, as usual, are proving superior in armour and armament, and they are now desperately trying to fight their way westward, leaving their infantry guns huddled along the coast and behind the Halfaya Pass.

WEATHER AGAINST FUEHRER!

The weather has turned against Hitler. The rain of the early days prevented the Axis learning our movements, and they are still much in the dark, hence it is undesirable to give too many details of what our columns are doing. While their planes were bogged and waterlogged on aerodromes, ours were doing a terrible execution.

All Egypt is today eagerly awaiting the news of the latest phase of the battle which, it is believed, will be better than all previous communiques.

CAIRO:—Reuter's correspondent writes: Since the British captured Rezegh, 10 miles outside the Tobruk perimeter, on Wednesday evening, the Germans north of Rezegh have been struggling to force their way westward through the ring of steel surrounding them; and everyone in Egypt is confidently awaiting an announcement of the junction of the British troops and Tobruk's British, Polish and Czech defenders.

SIEGE OF TOBRUK LASTS 225 DAYS

By yesterday, the siege of Tobruk had lasted 225 days. It had thus been a longer siege than that of Mafeking, one of the longest sieges in modern warfare. The stand of the Tobruk garrison has been an act of real heroism. When the Germans and Italians rolled back our thin screen of troops from Benghazi in the spring, they thought that Tobruk was in their hands. But defence was quickly organised and the [illegible]rs' attacks were beaten off.

ENEMY POSITION BLASTED

CAIRO:—Hurricane bombers are being used as artillery in the Libyan offensive. Operating in close co-operation with the British armoured columns, they have been blasting enemy troop positions and transport lines. One target which they attacked was a concentration of Nazi troops and vehicles near the Tobruk-Bardia Road. The Germans were plastered with anti-personnel bombs from a height of less than 100 feet.

LONDON:—Axis aircrafts were found "paraded like soldiers" at a landing ground at Sidi Rezegh, when it was captured after a short engagement by British armoured forces. The British operations were so rapid that the Axis pilots and ground staffs were still on the airfield and rounded up before they were aware of their plight. Fifty were seized and kept under guard, until vehicles were available for their disposal.

The speed with which the Imperial Air Forces in the Western Desert are advancing in close co-operation with the land forces revealed by an R.A.F., Officer who described the arrival of the R.A.F., at sunset on Wednesday at an advance landing ground inside Libya previously chosen by means of dangerous reconnaissances. At half past eight on Thursday morning engines of Tomahawk squadron were being warmed up. Half an hour later they were in the air. By 9 o'clock enemy ground units had been heavily raided three times by Glenn Martins, manned by South Africans and Blenheims the attack being repeated at midday and again at dusk. There wadies and encampments between Acroma and El Adem were pounded repeatedly.

STOP PRESS

END OF COAL STRIKE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.

Mineworkers have accepted President Roosevelt's proposal for ending the coal strike.—Reuter.

A B C D FRONT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.

The Chinese Ambassador later joined Mr. Cordell Hull's Conference. After the Conference the British Ambassador, Lord Halifax, stated that complete harmony existed in the positions taken on Pacific problems by America, Britain, Australia, China and the Netherlands. Lord Halifax made it clear that Mr. Cordell Hull was keeping these interested Governments completely informed of all developments in this handling of the situation.—Reuter.

British Advance In Libya

Nazi Forces Badly Caught In Encircling Movement

CAIRO, Nov. 22.

The lightning speed of the western desert operations is revealed in news received here to-night that British land forces after a short engagement captured the landing ground of Sidi Rezegh, which is described as "not one day's march from the vast Libyan aerodrome of El Adem".

British armoured units operated with such speed that 50 enemy pilots and men of the ground staff who were still at the airfield were rounded up before they were fully aware of their flight.

Nineteen aircraft which were shot up by Tomahawks on the previous day were found neatly lined up as when attacked.

LIBYAN BATTLE GOING WELL

It is authoritatively stated that the Libyan battle was at its height this afternoon and is going extremely well.

The initiative remains with the British. Axis tank casualties are three to one. General Rommel's situation is now more unfavourable. There has been the closest co-operation between the army and the air forces. General Rommel is not merely withdrawing but trying to break through.

Axis Air Support Absent

The main battle in the Libyan offensive was joined on Friday afternoon, 45 miles west of Capuzzo, and is going very well, according to authoritative military circles in Cairo to-night, says Reuter's Chief Correspondent in Egypt.

Germans have made three separate attacks, each time beaten back with substantially heavier tank losses than ours.

The Germans have so far lost half of their tank force, it is authoritatively stated, their losses being three times that of British.

The unusual absence of Axis air support for the troops is believed in Cairo due not to any desire to husband oil supplies but to the fact that their planes are unable to take off.

British sand aerodromes are quite usable, despite heavy rain as the water soaked through the sandy ground but Axis aerodromes around Derna and other centres are located on red earth which is churned up into mud in which their planes floundered helplessly.

Caught With Trousers Off

While the result of the big battle between the heavy steel-clad units is still eagerly awaited, it is clear from reports from the front that the Germans were taken completely by surprise.

As one officer put it, "We caught them with their trousers off."

The Germans have had their own weapons turned against them—they have not only been taken by surprise but they have been attacked by masses of tanks and their own favourite encircling movement has been used against them.

The position of the defenders of the fortified lines from the Halfaya pass to the south must be desperate. Their supply lines have obviously been cut by the advance close to Tobruk and they are being hammered by strong containing forces frontally and bombarded by the navy from their flank.

Now if ever, was the time for the Italian navy to come to their rescue but they remain in port.

Nazis Lose 70 Tanks & More

To-night's Cairo communique, though expressed in extremely measured terms, gives us very definite news of our victories in Cyrenaica. There is no question that the world victory is fully justified by the effects of these military operations.

Evidently the British plan in its broad outline was to make a turning movement by our left of considerable scope and wide radius. This movement which was apparently laid by two of our armoured divisions has brought on three separate engagements, all of which were highly successful.

The first engagement took place on Tuesday against an Italian armoured division, somewhere close behind Sidi Omar. This Italian division was severely mauled and retired or fled east as far as Bir Elgebi, some 35 miles south of Tobruk.

Here even a more successful engagement which took place on Thursday between one of our armoured divisions and a Nazi armoured division near a place called Sidi Rezegh resulted in the Nazis losing 70 tanks and more than 30 armoured cars and then they also fled eastwards. How far is not stated.

The third engagement, apparently fought on Wednesday or Thursday, was closer to the enemy's front positions and there two combats resulted in the Nazis losing further 60 tanks and retired north-east, which apparently means that they retired into the fortified defences of Bardia, where they must now be bottled up.

In all these engagements our superior air force has been giving close and powerful support and inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.—

Their Maginot Line Cut Off

Our communique does not say what were our movements which followed these victorious engagements, but it may safely be assumed that our armoured divisions are pressing westwards in close pursuit and they may soon be within striking distance of the road leading south from Benghazi to Jedabaya and El Ageila or even to Benghazi itself.

Meanwhile all the Italians and Germans holding their "Maginot Line", which stretches from Bardia past Fort Capuzzo to Sidi Omar, are now completely cut off from their base while they are being heavily attacked in front by others of our forces. It is not easy to estimate how many men are thus surrounded but it could easily amount to 45,000 men.

It is too early, however, to count our spoils; all one can claim is that we have gained a very notable victory and one whose repercussions will be widespread.

Nazi Forces Split

The rapid imperial advance to Sidi Rezegh divided the German armoured forces in two, the larger portion being in the Gambut Capuzzo area and the smaller portion to the south of Tobruk.

The Allies are now engaged with the main portion of the German armoured divisions. The Germans are trying to break through to the west.

The Imperial Forces were interposed among them before they were able to concentrate and the armoured formation which the Germans are unsuccessfully attacking has now been reinforced so that the situation for the Germans is now less favourable than before. The initiative has remained with the Allies throughout.

From the moment of the initial strategical move supplies of the British armoured forces have been brilliantly handled and they retain this tactical initiative.

Axis tank casualties have been at the rate of three to one—by this morning Germans had lost one-third of their tanks by to-night they had lost one half.

The whole basis of General Cunningham's operations has been the destruction of the German armoured forces—and they are being destroyed.

Doing What They Can

Of the Italians it is stated that they are doing what one would expect Italians to do.

The Germans can keep them fighting for a while in defended positions but once the Germans have been "winkled out" the Italians will throw in their hand, their morale being even worse now than it was a year ago.

Co-operation between the air forces and the army has been very close and the army speak most highly not only of the air force co-operation but of the most active assistance which they have had in difficult battles.

The weather is clearing which is helping the Imperial Forces and the battle is now taking place on ground which makes for good going in the area where General Rommel is trying to break through.

The performance of American tanks has been very good.

The Royal Navy has been co-operating as usual and have made excellent shooting in their bombardment of the Halfaya Pass, resulting in three enormous explosions.

The infantry are bringing pressure to bear upon all defended localities from Halfaya onwards.—Reuter.

War Against Vichy?

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Important diplomatic developments are taking place between Vichy and Washington.

American broadcast commentators high-lighted the view that Gen. Weygand's dismissal was at Hitler's express instigation, for severance of relations with the United States. Admiral Darlan's promotion in Gen. Weygand's place is regarded as ominous. Americans are seriously examining Dakar position, and some suggest American occupation of Dakar.

The above-mentioned American reactions are exercising a decisive influence on the policy of administration which may be a move to recognise General de Gaulle and the Free French, to which effect already a resolution has been introduced in the United States House of Representatives.

St. Pierre, Martinique, Guadaloupe and other French possessions in the Western Hemisphere may also be seized according to one report.

Will this mean war against Vichy?

WHY WEYGAND WAS SACKED

LONDON, Nov 22.

General Weygand was sacked for refusing to agree to a German demand for the use of the French naval base at Bizerta according to the diplomatic correspondent of the independent French News Agency.—Reuter.

Japan Has Given Word To Hitler

LONDON, Nov. 22.

(From Our Correspondent).

It is generally thought that Mr. Saburao Kurusu's mission to Washington has failed and he will return in a couple of days.

An American journalist with intimate knowledge of the Far Eastern situation said:

"A war against Japan could be expected in less than two weeks. Japan has given the word to Hitler and she will keep it."

STAGE SET FOR BIGGEST TRIAL OF AIR STRENGTH

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Reuter's air correspondent writes:—

The Anglo-American air strength on the Second Front has undergone transformation in the past five months, but while there is every indication that it now matches up to that of the Axis, it is unlikely to have gone beyond that. I estimate that the Axis has about 1,000 aircraft in the desert frontline and reserves in Sicily, Southern Italy and the Balkans. The Axis air fleet is made up of eight main types:

BOMBERS:—German Junkers 88 and 87, Italian Savoia 79 and Fiat DR 20;

FIGHTERS:—Messerschmitt 109 and 110; Fiat CR 42 and Maachi 200.

The main Anglo-American types number seven.

BOMBERS:—British Wellington and Blenheim; American Mary-Land and Douglas Boston;

FIGHTERS:—British Hurricane and Beau fighter; American Tomahawk.

The capabilities of all these aircraft are by now well-known, and a study of their record suggests that the rival bombers and fighters are about as evenly placed for the execution of operations in the forward zones and behind the enemy's rear as in numbers. If either side packs any surprise punches, it will be, in my belief, in tactics and tenacity.

Here the chances of the Anglo-American team pulling off the biggest trial of strength in the air outside Russia since the battle of Britain are good. Its trio of fighters is especially promising. They are all tough, reliable and skilled in both air combat and ground attack work. Outstandingly useful will be the multi-cannon and machine-gun Beau fighter for beating up tanks, troops and dumps.

The Axis has had to bring in some of a later type Messerschmitts to harden its own fighter squadrons, the Italian members of which are not impressive. Anglo-American bombers too have certainly developed "deserblitz" into a fine and practised art Furthermore the morale of the crews and pilots is high. It is impossible to forecast the outcome, but encouragement may be drawn from the use of other aircraft by both sides which I have not yet mentioned.

The Axis is relying a great deal on Junkers 52. This is a transport plane vital for the relief of a supply situation heavily strained by the British naval supremacy in the Mediterranean. Seven were destroyed by the R.A.F. on the opening day of the British offensive.

The Allies are officially reported to-day to have two important naval aircraft at present in service in this theatre of war. They are the British Albacore torpedo-bomber—an exceedingly swift weapon—and the American Martlett fighter, probably the fastest naval pursuit plane there is.

Airmen, like tankmen, know that much more than Libya rests on the outcome of the next few weeks. The future course of the war hinges on it. The careful estimate of experts is that the odds are slightly in favour of the Allies in the air at least, but that it will be a close thing.—Reuter.

Jubilation In America Over British Success In Libya

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.

Jubilation and satisfaction describe the first American reactions here to the latest Cairo communique reporting the success of the first encounter in strength, says Reuter's correspondent.—Reuter.

PUBLIC INVITATION
Dear Mr. and Mrs. Reader,.....
You are cordially invited to our Clinical Department where you can have all the information and advice on Birth-Control and Marriage Hygiene.
P.S. Even if you cannot come, you are entitled for our free literature.
R.S.V.P
ELLIS & MARTYN
OPP G.P.O KOTHARI MANSION
FORT, BOMBAY
PH. 23499

Non-Strikers' Clash With Pickets

Roosevelt Waits For Reply From Lewis To His Appeal For Settlement

WASHINGTON, November 21.

President Roosevelt indicated no Federal Action is to be expected regarding captive coal mines before he receives tomorrow the reply from Mr. Lewis to his latest appeal for a settlement.

The President was speaking at Press Conference some hours after ten more men had been shot and wounded in a new clash between pickets and non-strikers in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, where three were injured yesterday (Thursday).—Reuter.

HOW ENEMY VIEWS IT

Italian Communique On War In Western Desert

ROME, Nov. 22.

According to the official Italian news agency, the Cyrenaica front extends: "About 95 miles from Sollum southwards then south westwards.

Very important British armoured and motorised forces supported a considerable quantity of artillery which is participating

After intensive preparation the enemy made an approach movement on Tuesday and battle began on Wednesday.

During the first operation the British followed two principal lines of attack, one east to west towards Sidi Omar, the other south-east to north-west towards Tobruk. The battle is continuing."

The agency adds: In this new offensive Britain is employing forces superior to those employed in any other North African battle.

All arms and specialised branches of the Air Force, navy and land forces are participating. Troops drawn from all parts of the British Empire—Britain, South Africans, Canadians, Indians and New Zealanders.'—Reuter.

BRITISH JOURNAL DEMANDS RELEASE

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Japan's threatening moves towards Singapore no less than the launching of Hitler's long contemplated drive to the east give a new urgency to the search now going forward for a basis of co-operation in India, states the "Yorkshire Post" in an editorial.

It adds, "Many people both in India and this country have been hoping in recent weeks for the release of political prisoners since they have felt that a gesture of this kind might improve the atmosphere and strengthen the hands of those members of the Congress who are impatient to take up parliamentary duties once more.

These hopes have so far been disappointed but the Government of India has promised to consider the matter further and opinion here as in India still expects to see a strenuous attempt to induce the leaders of all parties to take their share in the war effort."—Reuter.

SIR MIRZA ISMAIL To Be High Commissioner In London

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Great satisfaction is felt in Indian circles in London unconfirmed report that Sir Mirza Ismail has been offered the post of High Commissioner in London.

LONDON:—For many years Parliament's acknowledged jester, Mr. Jack Jones, former Labour Member and a dockers' champion, died on Friday morning aged 66.

Mr. Jones, who was one of the most popular members of the house of Commons.

Indian Interests Shall Be Safeguarded

Aney's Assurance In Council Of State

NEW DELHI, Nov. 22.

In the Council of State to-day the joint report by Delegations from India and Ceylon was considered. The members in the course of their speeches asked an assurance from the Government that the interest of Indians in Ceylon would be safeguarded when the Agreement be made.

Mr. M. S. Aney, replying to the debate, assured the House that the honour of India would not be tarnished and that every consideration would be given to various problems concerning India. He further stated that safeguard would be given to Indian interests in Ceylon.

The Council thereafter adjourned 'sine die'.—United Press.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 22.

The Council of State to-day discussed the Indo-Ceylon joint report.

Mr. G. S. Bozman, Overseas Secretary, moving that the report be taken into consideration, traced the course of the negotiations in Delhi and in Colombo and pointed out that in moving the motion the desire of Government was to find out what public opinion in India had to say upon the proposals in the report. Government themselves, he said, had an open mind on the subject. In considering these proposals, he would suggest to the House that it would be helpful to determine the main points upon which a decision was required.

Firstly, whether you wanted or did not want an agreement. That was fundamental. Secondly, if you decided that you wanted an agreement, then you should try to ascertain what were the vital points in India's connection with Ceylon on which no compromise was in India's opinion possible Thirdly, in offering comments on particular provisions of the report you should ascertain what reactions the modifications desired would have upon other parts of the report. If these main points were borne in mind, said Mr. Bozman, we should be able to elicit some useful and helpful, constructive criticism.

BUSINESSMAN'S VIEW.

Mr. Shantidas Askuran speaking as a businessman and believing in goodwill as the best guarantee for a lasting understanding. Earnestly hoped that the Ceylon Government and the Ceylon people would realise if they had not already done so that the joint report of the two delegations was not acceptable to any section of Indian opinion without considerable modifications.

After criticising certain features of the report, he said that the least that would satisfy public opinion in this country was modification of the report on the lines propsed in the other House namely, Indians in Ceylon on the prescribed date of agreement and those who had been residents in the island within a specified period before the date of the agreement should have freedom of entry into Ceylon. Secondly, there should be regional and occupational restrictions imposed upon them and they should be entitled to the full rights of citizenship on the completion of the prescribed period. Thirdly for the future there should be provision made for entry and occupations so that the trade interests of Indians were safeguarded. Finally, in regard to unskilled workers they should be permitted to emigrate to Ceylon and be assured of freedom of movement, choice of employment and opportunity to acquire full citizenship rights.

Sir A. P. Patro expressed the opinion that considering the position of things at the time, the report was a very fair compromise between two extremes. If they considered the attitude taken by the Ceylon ministry, after the delegation had returned from India to Ceylon, it was clear that they wanted to stop all entry Indians into Ceylon. The stand they took up was that every non-Ceylonese should be required to have a passport and non-Ceylonese would be allowed entry only on a quota basis when no Ceylonese labour was available.

STICK TO NOVEMBER 1940 PROPOSALS.

Turning to the joint report, Pandit Kunzru observed that the provisions relating to right of entry and re-entry were extremely complicated. He thought that these provisions were both unnecessary and harassing. He also objected to the division of Indians into various categories. He thought it was very unjust that the Government of Ceylon should try to impose restriction in the matter of employment under the Government and quasi-Government bodies not only on those who hold certificates of permanent residence but also on their children. He was totally opposed to any agreement which contained these restrictions. He noped that the Government would bear in mind these points and try for a modification. He pointed out that both according to the Donoughmore Report and Sir Edward Jackson's report, nearly forty to fifty per cent of Indians in Ceylon might be regarded as permanent settlers and a substantial number of the estate workers were actually born in Ceylon.

He suggested that the proposals put forward by the Government of India to the Ceylon Delegation to India in November 1940 should be pressed once for the attention of the Ceylon Government. In regard to the future, the Government of Ceylon should not frame such regulations with regard to the entry of Indians as would virtually stop immigration into Ceylon for better classes of Indians.

ONCE COOK ALWAYS A COOK

Sir David Devadoss dealt with two aspects of the report, as it affected the status of persons, who were already residing in Ceylon and that of those persons who were likely to enter the Island.

He criticised the provisions regarding re-entry and said that this would virtually mean that if a person went to Ceylon as a "boy" or a cook, improved his position there and came back to India, he could go back again only as a "boy" or a cook. He thought it was very unfair to insist that an unskilled labourer who might go to Ceylon should always remain so. He said that the report as it stood could not be accepted and suggested that it should be amended on these points before an agreement on its lines could be concluded.

FULL CITIZENSHIP MUST BE GIVEN

Mr. P. N. Sapru complained that the demand for full citizenship by Indians in Ceylon had not been fully met but had been restricted under the joint report. He felt that it would be extremely difficult for thousands of illiterate Indians to prove their eligibility for the domicile of choice. He referred to the law of nationalisation under which one got full citizenship rights the moment he was naturalised, and wanted to know why similar treatment was not accorded to Indians in Ceylon. Mr. Sapru held that the provision for a certificate for permanent settlement was of very little value, particularly, because one was liable to lose that right if he were away from Ceylon for twelve months. Mr. Sapru said that Indians had gone to Ceylon on definite assurance that they would be given full citizenship rights and it was only fair that those assurances were honoured.

Mr. V. V. Kalikar said that the lot of Indians abroad was becoming daily harder. They were unwanted everywhere and daily they heard of some discrimination being used against them in some part or other. The speaker was opposed to the proposed classification of Indians into various categories under the proposed scheme as also the quota system. Personally he would have preferred no agreement during the war but said that in case there was to be an agreement, it should not be based on principle of discrimination against Indians.

GOVERNMENT ASSURANCE

Mr. M. S. Aney, Overseas Member, replying to the debate said: "He was sure that the debate would be of great advantage to the Government of India and that the various views expressed would be carefully considered before final conclusions were arrived at. Recalling that he did not give any lead to the House when the report was discussed in the Assembly". Mr. Aney said: "A debate that took place without any lead from the Government in a matter of this kind enabled Government better to ascertain what the representatives of the people had to say on the subject. Had he himself given a lead he would have been accused of forcing a decision upon the House."

If he had to say anything at this stage, it would be that Government would take care to see that in discussions and negotiations with the Government of Ceylon, the Government of India would make an attempt to stand steadfastly by the essential principle, namely, that the interests Indians should be duly safeguarded and that the honour of India should not be impaired by anything done in Ceylon. (cheers). Indians who were in Ceylon were there at the invitation of the Ceylon Government; and the Government of India would bear that in mind in their examination of the proposals. The principles laid down by Pandit Kunzru would be duly considered the Government of India, who in coming to their conclusions would certainly see that public opinion expressed outside the House was also given due weight.—A. P.

Alternative To Burma Road

Chinese Labour Battalions Building New Route Across Tibet

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Generalissimo Chiang-Kai-Shek has been promised active assistance should Japan attack the Burma Road.

To-day the Chinese Ambassador, Dr. Wellington Koo speaking at the National Trade Union Club luncheon, revealed that China did not depend solely on the Burma Road which, of course, is being strengthened by a parallel railway line being constructed. But Gen. Chiang-Kai-Shek, with the Chinese prudence, is building a new high road from India through the mountainous regions of Central Asia.

Dr. Koo said: "Chinese labour battalions have been at work for some months on the construction of this road."

This route is said to lie through Tibet, following the track which Chinese pilgrims used to trudge into India to worship Lord Buddha.

CONGRESS ANNEXES ANEY'S SEAT

HINDU SABHA AND FORWARD BLOC CANDIDATES DEFEATED.

AMRAOTI, Nov. 22.

Mr. Wamanrao G. Joshi (Congress), ex-President of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee, who is now in Nagpur Jail, was declared elected to the Central Assembly seat caused vacant by the appointment of Mr. Aney to the Viceroy's Executive Council.

Mr. Joshi polled 3,963 votes, while his rival candidates, **R. A.** Kanitkar, (Hindu Mahasabha) polled 1,775 votes and Dr. S. **G.** Patwardhan (Forward Bloc) **627.** —A. P

KOLHAPUR BAN TO GO

KOLHAPUR, November.

It is reliably understood that the Kolhapur Ministry has decided to issue a notification lifting the ban on the Kolhapur Praja Parishad shortly.—A. P.

Cultural Conference In City

POLITICAL IDEOLOGY OF RUSSIA & GERMANY

What Soviets Do To Improve Lot Of People

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"Soviet Culture", Psychology and behaviour" and "Primitive Culture" were the subjects of three lectures at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, this evening at the Cultural Conference of the Bombay Students' Union (Communist Group). The hall was packed

Mr. A. M Hunt, Secretary, Cultural Society of the friends of the Soviet spoke on "Soviet Culture".

Mr Hunt referred to the enormous amount of newspapers and other reading matter produced in Russia. Practically every factory produced its own newspapers for the benefit of the workers. This furnished a glaring contrast to Germany where books were burnt and reading was restricted; for Germany had substituted the cult of blood and force to intellectual and cultural attainments. A similar contrast was provided in the political ideology of the two countries. Russia stood for the rights of man, while Germany considered the individual as a tool and a slave to the ruling classes.

The same change was perceptible in modern Russian literature. Many of the writers were workers. The basis of modern Russian literature was Socialist realism and not escapist, as in the case of the writers of other nations who treat literature as a drug or a refuge from reality

The Soviet scientists were also directing their efforts with a similar purpose in view. Their experiments in biology and agriculture showed that everything they did was to improve the conditions of the land and the people.

DR. MASANI'S LECTURE

Dr. K R. Masani spoke on "Psychology and behaviour". He divided behaviour-reaction into the withdrawing types and the attacking types.

Those who belonged to the withdrawing type could exhibit either a healthy or an unhealthy reaction. Invention, artistic and literary creation, research and yoga belonged to the healthy type, while insanity, alcoholism, economic dependency and inability to shoulder responsibility, etc., belonged to the unhealthy types.

In the healthy attacking types were such qualities as push and go, industrial exploits, sports, and political and social activities. The unhealthy types exhibited bad temper bullying, criminal behaviour and unreasonable and extremist rebellion against authority and life.

Dr. Masani characterised extreme tendencies of revolt against authority, the state, traditions and convention as having been caused by early unpleasant experiences. Sometimes the hatred of a person against the State or any other authority was only the transference of the hatred which he felt against his own father or mother whom he considered as having oppressed and exploited. Oddities of dress and manners also had a similar explanation often

DR MEHTA ON PRIMITIVE PEOPLE.

The last speaker, Dr. Behram H. Mehta, dealt with the life of primitive people in India, their culture and history and their conflicts with their conquerors. In spite of these happenings they had retained their characteristics in religion, art, social organisation and economic life.

Modern civilisation was forcing its own conceptions on these primitive people, but they could neither appreciate nor absorb these ideas.

Constituting as they did more than two and a half crores of people, India could not afford to keep them in isolation. It was necessary that they should be contacted, not for the purpose of exploitation or for the forcible conversion of them to accept civilised standards, but for mutual understanding. In such a way, the speaker thought that in course of time they would automatically become one with the rest

There was an exhibition of pictures and charts of Soviet progress in various departments and a film on Soviet education was shown

Arts And Crafts Exhibition

The importance of arts and crafts exhibition in promoting the cause of village industries was emphasised by Mr. Bhagwanlal H. Sheth in declaring open the Ancient Indian Art and Craft Exhibition in the Sir Jagmohandas Hall at Matunga, Bombay, on Thursday evening.

The exhibition, which was organised by Mr. Kalidas Mistri, a well-known Surat craftsman, and Mr Jaykumar Pandya contained exquisitely carved handiworks of ivory and sandalwood, intricate metal-engraving and Kashmir embroidery.

BOMBAY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS To-day

Hindu: Magsar Sud 5, 1998
Muslim: Jilkad 3, 1360
Parsi: Khordad 20, 1311
Sunrise: 6h. 51m.
Sunset: 6h. 0m.
Hightide: 2h. 09m.; 14h. 04m.
Lowtide: 8h. 12m.; 20h. 04m.

DADAR SARVAJANIK WACHANALAYA: The annual general meeting of the Wachanalaya will be held in "Wachanalaya Hall" to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

PRARTHANA SAMAJ: Prof. R. Pratapgiri, M. A. will conduct the weekly divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ: The 50th prize distribution gathering to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m at Blavatsky Lodge under the presidentship of Mr. P. M. Lad, District and Sessions Judge, Thana.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Mr. Jagannath P. Doctor will give his impressions of a visit to the Aravinda Ghosh Ashram to-day (Sunday) between 4 and 6 p.m. at 16, Harvey Rd., Gamdevi.

FORT ARYA SAMAJ: Sjt. N. S. Rajapurohit of Dharwar will deliver a public lecture on the "Origin of Caste System" to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) Dr. V. M. Kaikini will preside.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS—MATUNGA: A public question and answer meeting will be held at 10 a.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) at "Putla House", Bhau Daji Road, G.I.P., Matunga, preceded by a short talk on "Spirit in the Body."

BARKOOR BILLAVA CHARITY SANGHA: An extraordinary general meeting of the above Sangha will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. at the premises of Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute, Marzban Road, Bombay.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI: The 38th annual general meeting of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali will be held at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) at the premises of the Chikitsaka Samuha, Kandewadi, Bombay.

SRI RAMAKRISHNA ASHRAM: The 106th birthday anniversary of Bhagavan Sri Ramakrishna will be celebrated at 9-15 a.m. to-day (Sunday) at Vanamali Hall, near Tilak Bridge, Dadar (B.B. and C.I. Rly.) Swami Sambuddhananda, President of Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will preside.

SOCIAL WELFARE GROUP: Swasthya Mandir of Social Welfare Group has started a series of lectures. The second lecture will be given by Muni Shree Jinvijayjian on "Indian Civilisation" at Swasthya Mandir office on Kalbadevi Road, above Swadeshi Market, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

GIRGAON ARYA SAMAJ: A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj Bombay, Girgaum, Kakadwadi to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. when Shri Pt. Vijayshankar M. Jani will deliver a public lecture on "Path to Happiness."

SANTA CRUZ HINDU SABHA: The annual general meeting of the Santa Cruz Hindu Sabha will be held at the residence of its President, Sjt. Ratilal G. Parikh, 7th Military Road (Golibar), Santa Cruz (East) to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) when different questions will be considered.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC UNION: A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Reception Committee of the Bombay Provincial Conference of the National Democratic Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Union's office, Mehta House, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY SINDHI ASSOCN.: There will be a general meeting of the members of Bombay Sindhi Association to-day (Sunday) at 11 a.m. in the Bombay Sindhi Primary School Hall, Mani Mahal, 353, Kalbadevi Road, when the decision will be taken for opening a free hospital and maternity home.

COW PROTECTION MEETING: A public meeting of Hindus of Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. under the presidency of Shriman Sheth Gajadharji Somani at Bhatia Mahajan Wadi, Kalbadevi Road. Several resolutions on the protection of cows will be discussed.

SARASWATI COMMERCE INSTITUTE: On the occasion of the 7th annual gathering and the prize distribution ceremony of the Saraswati Commerce Institute held in the R. M. Bhatt High School Hall, to-day (Saturday) His Grace, the Archbishop of Bombay, presided and blessed the institution with prosperity.

KANNADA PRIMARY SCHOOL: The second anniversary of the National Kannada Education Society will be held at the society's Kannada Primary School to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. in the hall of the Mysore Association, Bhau Daji Road, Matunga. Mr. H. V. R. Iyengar will preside.

STUDENTS' DEBATING CIRCLE: On Sunday (to-day) there will be a debate at 4 p.m. in the City High School, Thakurdwar. Mr. D. D. Varde will propose that "in the opinion of the House every person should possess a car." Mr. K. P. Karnik will lead the opposition. Mr. S. A. Dhurandhar presides.

KANNADA SAHITYA STUDY CIRCLE, MATUNGA: All lovers of Kannada literature are invited to the discourse in Kannada on Selections from Lakshimasha's Jaimini Bharata by Mr. K. S. K. Iyengar, to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.) at the Kannada School, Chandavarkar Rd., Matunga, G.I.P.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL HINDU SABHA: The annual general meeting and the first meeting of the newly elected members of the Bombay Provincial Hindu Sabha will be held at Zarapkar Tailoring College Hall, to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 and 3-30 p.m (S.T.) respectively when old and new members of the B.P.H. Sabha are cordially invited to attend.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Blood and Sand" Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Great American Broadcast" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Navy Blues" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Thief of Baghdad" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Spare A Copper" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Darshan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
PATHE—"Nai-Roshni" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Anjan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
WEST END—"Sangam" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
MINERVA—"Sikandar" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gharki Laj" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sasural" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Sant Sakhu" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"Padosi" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Swami" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 1 p.m.
CHITRA—"Asra" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee at 1-15 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Kanchan" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Punarmilan" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 1-30 p.m.
HINDMATA—"Kangan" Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 2 p.m.
PALACE—"The Return of Frank James" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Ceylon Detenus Sympathy

Information has been received that Mr. Phillip Gunawardere, Dr. Colin R. De Silva, Dr. N. M. Pereira and Mr. Samaralikady of Lanka Sama Samaj Party, detenus at the detention Camp in Kandy, Ceylon, went on a two-day hunger-strike in sympathy with the hunger-strikers at the Deoli Detention Camp.

MUSIC AT SIR PHEROZSHAH MEHTA GARDEN: A concert of Indian music organised by the Bombay Municipality will be given at Sir Pherozshah Mehta Garden to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.) by Sangit Ratna Khan Saheb Ebrahim Tantulwar.

FRIENDS' ART CLUB, DADAR: There will be a variety programme under the auspices of the Dadar Friends' Art Club at Chhabildas High School, Dadar, to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. Principal V. K. Joshi will preside. A debate will be held on "Woman's place in Society" and among the speakers will be Mr. M. L. Joshi, Datta Parchure and others. There will besides be music by Miss Kamal and Master Yeshwant Parvate.

GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT: A grand variety entertainment by well-known Artistes of Bombay will be held in aid of the Sydenham College Poor Students' Relief Fund under the auspices of the Students' Union of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. at the Shri Sunderbai Hall, Queen's Road (near Central Govt Buildings). The programme is as under:—Orchestras, Violin solos, Vocal music, Dances (Kathak, Classical and Expressive), Flute solos, mimicry, Garbas, etc.

PARTY POLITICS: Under the auspices of the Bombay Youths' Literary and Debating Association "Party Politics should be Tabooed from Civic Bodies" will be the subject of a debate to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. in the Vanmali Hall premises, Dadar. Mr. Mukund Rajadhyaksha will propose, Mr. K. L. Mirlg will oppose and Mr. A. S. Sidhaye will preside.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Death and After" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

DEOLI HUNGER-STRIKE

38 Congress Socialists Among Them

Mr. Purushottam Trikamdas, General Secretary, All-India Congress Socialist Party, writes:—

Out of the 51 detenus at Deoli who have so far not given up their hunger-strike, it has been revealed that 38 are Congress Socialists, 5 are Congressmen and the rest belong to the one or the other of the Leftist organisation.

Out of the detenus 22 belong to the United Provinces, 21 to the Punjab, 7 to Bihar and one comes from N.W.F.P.

The health of some of the detenus has deteriorated in the course of the last few days and causes great anxiety.

MORE RAILWAYS TO BE TAKEN OVER BY STATE

NEW DELHI, Nov. 22.

It has been decided to terminate the contract of the Bengal and North-Western and Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railways with effect from December 31st 1942, says a press 'communique'.

It is intended that after that date they should come under State management.—A. P.

RS. 6,353 MORE FOR PETIT HOSPITAL

The Secretary of the Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit Parsee General Hospital, announces further collection of Rs. 6,353 for the funds of the institution.

Sikhs Arrested

NEW DELHI, Nov. 22.

The police arrested to-day Sardar Bhagat Singh, Secretary of the Gurudwara Prabhandak Committee, Sardar Gopal Singh, Joint Secretary of the Committee, and Sardar Nasit Singh, Secretary of the Akali Patha, Delhi, for apprehension of a breach of the peace.

It is reported that the Sikhs propose to take out a procession to-morrow without observing the restrictions of the police licence.—A P.

"C. R." & BHULABHAI LEAVING FOR BOMBAY.

WARDHA, Nov. 22.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai had an interview with Mahatma Gandhi to-day.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar and Mr. Desai are leaving for Bombay this evening.—A. P.

U. P. CONGRESS LEADERS TO CONFER.

LUCKNOW, Nov. 22.

Pandit Gobind Ballabh Pant left this evening by the Dehra Dun Express for Dehra Dun where he will have an interview with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. From Dehra Dun he is expected to proceed to Naini Tal and return to Lucknow again about December 6 when a meeting of Congress Leaders of the province will be held.—A. P.

POONA CRICKET

POONA: November 22.

In the second day's play in the final of the Inter-Collegiate Cricket Tournament for David Cup, between S. P. College and Fergusson College, S. P College were all out in their first innings for 622 runs (Paranjpye 239 runs and Palsuley 179 runs).

The Fergusson College in their reply had made 96 runs for the loss of six wickets.—A. P.

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42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted for a well-established Life Office Organisers on decent salary and travelling. On year's approved service, permanency of post on graded scale of increments. Educated men with ripe experience in Life business need only apply giving full particulars of experience and references. Apply Box No. 9594, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Branch Managers on Rs. 75|- p.m. Inspectors and organisers on Rs. 100|-, 50|- p.m. respectively, for Finance business. Apply with -|1|3 stamps to:—Educational Films Corporation (Finance) Ltd., Jullundur City. (15396)

Wanted—A Medical Representative for Bombay. Selected candidates will be interviewed in Bombay. Apply with full details stating minimum salary expected to—Managing Agents, Lister Antiseptics and Dressings Co. (1928) Ld., P. O. Cossipore, Calcutta. (6592)

Learn Shorthand by Post in 8 weeks. Practical training. Tuition guaranteed. Booklets free. India College, Peddapuram. (15373)

117. MOTOR CAR FOR SALE

For Sale Willys Saloon 15.63 H.P. 1939 model perfect condition 28 m.p.g. in town. Entirely owner driven and regularly serviced—Rs. 2,800. Apply Box No. 15382, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

NOTICE.

1. APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of an ASSISTANT ENGINEER (Electrical).
2. Pay—Rs. 500—600|- per month consolidated, inclusive of Calcutta compensatory and house rent allowances.
3. Candidates must possess a Degree in Electrical Engineering of a recognised University and have held responsible positions for a period of at least 5 years as under:—
   (a) Two years' experience in the operation and maintenance of a large electric supply undertaking.
   (b) Three years' experience in the design and execution of large electric power projects in a Commercial firm or Government Office.
4. Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the Electrical Commissioner with the Government of India Department of Supply, 17, Esplanade Mansions, Calcutta, so as to reach him, on or before the 25th November, 1941.
5. Candidates called for interview will have to come to Calcutta at their own expense.
6. The selected person will be required to join duty on or before 2nd January, 1942. (6554)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS.

Isis turns grey hair black from the roots permanently. Prepared from an ancient Egyptian formula Re. 1|12|- per Phial. Agents:—Kemp & Co., Charni Road, Bombay. (15250)

346. INVESTMENTS

Astrologically:—Golden Opportunity to make fortune. Sell freely cotton and shares, Little pain and Guaranteed good gain. Consult at once Mr. Ranam, 107 Dadysheth Agiari Street, 2nd floor, Bombay 2. (15356)

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Our New Catalogue of latest styles in shoes, hosiery and shoes will be out by the end of November. Write for your copy now to: Bata Shoe Co., Ltd., V. P. P. Department, Batanagar, 24, Parganas. (6449)

PSYCHO-ASTROLOGY

Your Fortune! 5 Questions answered! 10 as. stamps. Birthdata. Life-reading Re. 1|4 (I.P.O.) Free Lifetime consultation Rs. 5|4. K. S. Srinivasmurthi, Sudharak, Chamarajnagar (Mysore State). (15334)

INDUSTRIAL COURT

Two Mills Complain Of "Illegal" Strikes

BOMBAY Friday.

The Bombay Industrial Court held an enquiry to-day on the application made by certain mill authorities regarding the illegality of the strikes in their respective mills. The Hon. Mr. Justice H. V. Divatia presided.

The first application concerned the strike in the Hattersley Mills, Ghatkoper on September 18. The strike, according to the mill authorities, was not preceded by a notice and other legal formalities as required under the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act.

The next enquiry related to the strike in the Swadeshi Mills, Kurla, on October 8. The management alleged that the strike was illegal for want of notice. The representatives of the workers stated that the strike was only for a day and was resorted to as a protest against the attitude of the Labour Officer in not taking cognisance of certain representations made by them.

A few witnesses were examined.

Struggle For Revision Of Congress Policy

Tug-Of-War Between Pro-Changers Led By Rajaji And No-Changers Imminent?

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 22.

According to political circles here, reshuffling of portfolios in the Viceroy's Executive Council in such a manner as to place Indians in charge of all portfolios except Defence is indicated. Two more non-official Indians may be appointed to the Council. It is likely that Mr. Raghavendra Rao may succeed Sir Reginald Maxwell; Sir Andrew Clow is likely to become the Governor of Orissa; Sir Sultan Ahmed might become the Communication Member.

There appear to be tentative proposals apparently interlinked with the political situation in the country. Hopes of release of political prisoners, including Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, have not altogether faded away.

Information available from inner circles in the Congress goes to show that there is bound to be a real tug-of war between pro-Changers led by Mr. Rajagopalachariar and the pro-Gandhi Party at a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee. Mr. Satyamurthi's telegram to Mahatma Gandhi to give permission to the Congress Central Assembly Party to attend the Assembly sessions is regarded as the straw showing which way the wind is blowing.

Dr. Kailashnath Katju, ex-Minister of Justice, who has recently been released, has not been very communicative to press correspondents but those who have come in contact with him are reported to have come with the impression that he is for an overhaul of the entire Congress policy. It is reported that Dr. Katju will resume his practice at the High Court.

There is unmistakable signs of pro-changers clearing the deck for action and they may press for a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee even if prisoners are not released.

A batch of thirty Congress prisoners were released here last evening as a result of the High Court's recent ruling holding that mere giving of notice to offer satyagraha is no offence. Releases are slowly taking place all over the province. A few hundred prisoners are likely to be released this way.

TWO CITY SATYAGRAHIS ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. N. C. Dalal and Mr. Jethu Premji, Congressmen of Bombay, who had proposed to offer Satyagraha in the city this evening were arrested in the early hours of the morning and taken to Thana for detention.

Remission Of Land Revenue In Colaba District

The Government of Bombay has directed that after proper inquiry into the resources of individual khatedars, relief in payment of land revenue should be given to bagaitdars in the Kolaba District whose crop has suffered on account of the unusually low rainfall this year. The Collector has, at the same time, been instructed to see that the benefit of such relief is duly passed on to tenants.

BARDOLOI IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, ex-Premier of Assam, arrived here today from Wardha.

Mr. Bardoloi will address a meeting of Congress Committee on November 23.—A. P.

PESHAWAR Nov. 20.

J K Bose, all-India cycle tourist, who was arrested in Peshawar on September 3 last under the Defence of India Rules, for, it was alleged, taking photographs near the aerodrome, was released on Wednesday.

Nazi Threat To World Religions

Truth Seekers Conference Plans To Combat Hitler Menace

MADRAS, Nov. 21.

The Fourth Annual Conference of Truth Seekers Fraternity, Madras, commenced to-day at the University Examination Hall. Mr. Ernest Kirk presiding.

Messages wishing the Conference success have been received from H. E. the Governor of Madras, the Maharajah of Baroda, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Sir C. V. Raman, Dr. G. S. Arundale and several others.

His Excellency the Governor in his message expressed appreciation of the fact that the conference was to proclaim the religious necessity to combat the Nazi menace. The message emphasised that Nazism was a threat not only to Christianity in Europe but to all the great religions throughout the world, for it everywhere sought to dominate and crush that freedom of conscience for which men had successfully striven in the past and to bend slavish obedience to an ungodly tyrant in whose aims neither truth nor holiness could find a place.

Mr. Ernest Kirk in his presidential address referred to the fundamental unity of all religions and the existence of "one infinite life"—the same life that gave them Hinduism, Islam and Christianity or any other religion and culture.—A. P.

TAKE IT TO ARBITRATION

Nanda Reveals Mahatma's Attitude On Ahmedabad Deadlock

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 22.

"We will go on with preparations for a general strike undeflected by any other consideration, unless our demand for wage increase is conceded or the whole dispute is taken to arbitration."

Thus declared Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Secretary of the Textile Labour Association to the "United Press" on his return from Wardha this morning.

With Mr. Nanda's arrival considerable activities have commenced in Labour circles. A meeting of the joint Board of Labour Representations will now be called when the day for the commencement of the strike will be fixed. Mr. Nanda has informed the "United Press" that Mahatma Gandhi feels hurt that the system of permanent arbitration has been scrapped by the millowners. He wishes earnestly that the principle of arbitration should be restored by any struggle.

Mr. Nanda averred that there was no possibility of averting the strike and thus saving the industry from ruin, unless there was an immediate and reasonable compromise of the terms on issue or the whole case was referred to arbitration. It was not for him to say whether the Government would intervene in the matter, but they had powers to do so. It was solely the Government's concern.—United Press.

DANCE RECITALS AND DRAMAS

Rohini Wagle's Art At St. Xavier's

Next Saturday the Winter Dance Festival of Miss Rohini Wagle and her party's dance recitals and dramas will open at the St. Xavier's College Hall. This party connected with the Naveenya Kalalaya of Bombay will be guided b the reputed dance teacher, Mohanlal Pande of Kalika Bindadin School. The party includes Malati (late of Menaka's party) an several local well-known amateur artistes.

This dance festival is but an index to an attempt for building up a nucleus of art where different currents meet. The synthesis represents the two distinct schools of Kathak and Manipur. Each style is based on authentic traditional sequence yet strikes fo greater beauty and suppleness o form. It encourages all local and familiar techniques and types but at the same time aims at a higher co-ordination of fundamentals in tone and temper.

Rohini Wagle who began her dance lessons at the age of ten, is now an accomplished danseuse of sixteen. She is, indeed, a gifted dancer who has moulded her art to perfection. Bombay will have an excellent programme of variety dance-recitals and dance dramas next Saturday.

Scenario Inspires Performances In Bombay Talkies' "Anjan"

There is often, in film and dramatic criticism, reference to "inspired performances". Not often is there reference to where the inspiration comes from.

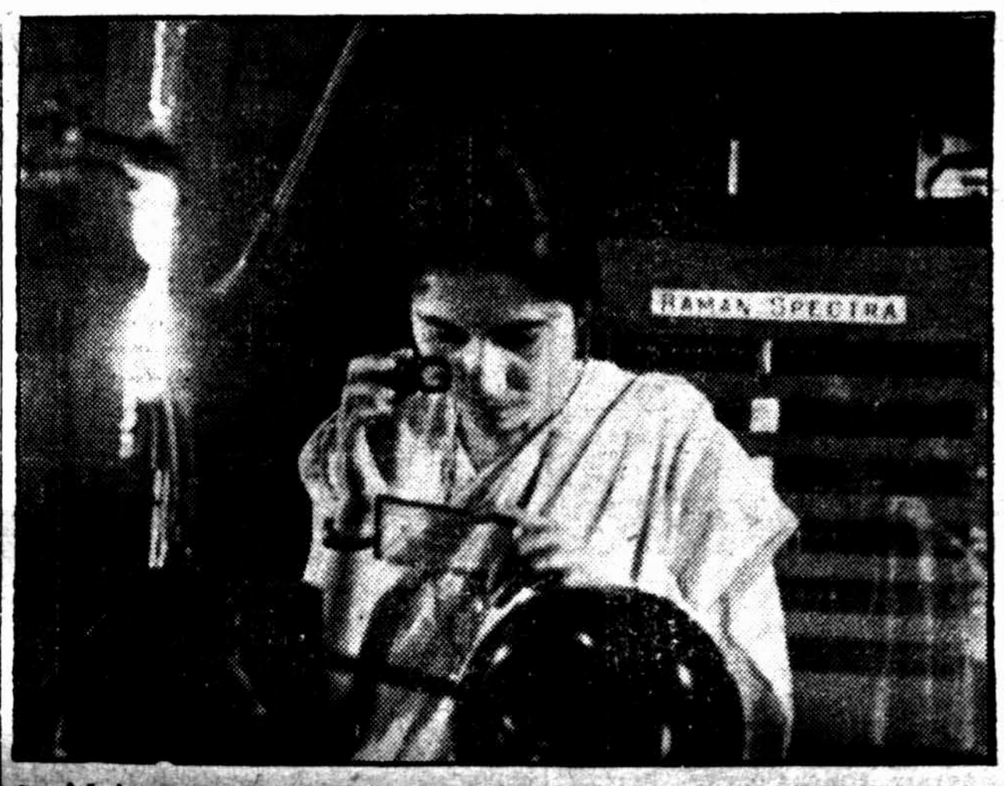
It does not come from the artistes; they are the ones inspired. The source of the inspiration is the story, and the atmosphere created by the producer. Of course, the artistes concerned have to be emotionally capable and sensitive.

"Anjan", at Roxy, serves as an example to illustrate the point. Not only the stars Devika Rani and Ashok Kumar, but many of the supporting artistes, too, here give performances that can only be described as inspired. V. H. Desai, for instance. What may otherwise have been a romantic drama, this consummate artist turns into a hilarious comedy as well. Obviously, his own competence is not enough explanation of his work. It is scenario and direction that offer the rest of the explanation.

"Asra" At Chitra

The National Studios hilarious social Comedy "Asra" is screened this week at Chitra (Dadar). Sardar Akhtar with Amar, Hasanbana and Vazkar are at their best incidents The delightful songs of Hasanbanu and Akhtar are a real musical treat. The picture very vividly portrays, the risks are the traps that young lovely girls have to encounter when they go out in a big city in search of employment. Good photography magnificent settings and ligh. comedy make "Asra" a delightful picture.

Rohini Wagle.



A girl in Bangalore Science Institute as seen in F.A.B.'s "Women of India" coming shortly.

"Bandhan" Men Now Make "Jhoola"

It is a truism to say that motion picture making is essentially a matter of team work. It is an equally obvious statement, to say that the Bombay Talkies Studio has acquired its acknowledged leadership in the film industry, with teamwork allied to showmanship. Of this alliance, producer S. Mukerji is at once a product and a symbol. It is thus that he was able, with "Bandhan", to give the industry an object-lesson that it so urgently needed. It was thus, too, that he was able to demonstrate with "Naya Sansar", that success need not be sought always along the beaten track.

With the experience and the reputation of these two rapidly successive landmarks in the history of Indian films, Mr. S. Mukerji and his colleagues are now making "Jhoola".

"Jhoola" revives the star team of Leela Chitnis and Ashok Kumar that helped "Bandhan" to take the screen to a new peak of popularity. The studio has given it the sturdy support of a star level cast which included such practised or promising artistes as Shah Nawab, V. H. Desai, Mumtaz Ali, Karuna Devi, Shahzadi. Rajkumari Shukla, Minoo Cooper

No less significant than producer S. Mukerji's choice of his cast, is his choice of Mr. Gyan Mukerji as director of "Jhoola". Both in "Bandhan" and "Naya Sansar", the two Mukerji's were closely associated; more closely that Mr. Gyan Mukerji's position as joint scenarist would by itself explain. He is joint scenarist of "Jhoola", too, his colleague being Mr. Santoshi.

It is a remarkable feat that producer S. Mukerji has brought off in the composition of his team for "Jhoola"—the bringing together of youthful enthusiasm and experience. Mr. Shahid Latif, brilliant young Aligarh scholar has been paired with the versatile Mr Santoshi in writing the dialogues. It should be no wonder if the two together succeed in evolving a new, refreshing style in film dialogue; and the veteran Mr Hassan, dialogue director, will of course ensure the phonetical polish which distinguishes Bombay Talkies film.

Another distinguished penmember of the "Jhoola" team is the poet Pradeep, and his songs are being set to melody by two experienced music directors, Saraswati Devi and Pannalal Ghose. Among the already enthusiastic about "Jhoola" songs, is dance director Mumtaz Ali, for some of them are dance songs and Mumtaz Ali gives the dances, with Shahzadi as partner.

Such rich material places a special responsibility on the technical staff—men whose task it is, to transfer to celluloid the spirit of the dramatic scenario and the artistic personalities of the cast. Here, the "Jhoola" team leaves nothing to be desired. Mr. R. D. Pareenja and Mr. S. B. Vachha behind the camera and the mike, are young men indeed but with a long enough string of successes to their credit to be veterans in a real sense. Mr. Choridia, who made a brilliant impression as film architect of "Naya Sansar" is another youth who is bringing new life into an old profession.

Of the remarkable of those functions in motion picture making which show on the actual shooting of scenes, processes whose unspectacular nature has kept the public in comparative ignorance about them, the Bombay Talkies films are by general acknowledgement the finest examples in the country. Those functions are laboratory processing and editing. It is pertinent to observe, therefore, that Mr. Mosein Abdulla, who has charge of "Jhoola" processing, is a man of tried worth in his job. It is important, also, to mention that the vital work of editing is in the hands of one of the most competent film-editors in the country, Mr. D. N. Pai, whose fine sense of timing and of dramatic contrast, and sound grasp of audiences psychology is a distinguishing quality of every Bombay Talkies production.

Thus equipped, and thus being produced, "Jhoola" will soon be ready for the public. If plan and intelligence and talent and hard work are among the elements of success here is a triumph coming along to Bombay Talkies and to its team

CLASSICAL MUSIC RECITAL

Behere Bowa's Concert At Brahmin Sabha

Mr. Ganpatrao Behere, one of the seniormost disciples of the late Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan gave a recital of classical music last Sunday at the Brahman Sabha Hall. His young disciple Master Yeshwant Parvale first sang the khyal of Yaman in the right classical style. Mr. Behere followed him and gave recitals of Pooriya, Khambavati, Basant and Jogia besides a bhajan.

All these reminded every one of the two hundred people present of Abdul Karim Khan and they wondered why Mr. Behere should not come out in the open more often. He received donations of about Rs 200 because he intended this concert in aid of a Datta temple he is building at Kurundhe, near Ratnagiri. In response to the general demand he has agreed to give more performances in the city and elsewhere and he desires to devote all proceeds to the construction of this temple.

Sardar Akhtar In 'Tamasha'

One more distinguished screen personality has been included in the star-spangled cast of Tamasha, which already boast top notch artistes like, Urmilla Gope, Devaskar, W. M. Khan and Masood,—and it is none other than Sardar Akhtar.

A delightfully witty photoplay, Sobhagya Pictures hope to finish Tamasha next month.

Dwarka Khosla is directing.

Dialogue and songs are by Wahid Qureshi.

"VASANTSENA" UNDER WAY

Busy Days In Atre's Pictures' Studio

It was about six thirty in the evening most of the workers had already left the studio. Yet, the work of Vasantsena was proceeding apace and as you approached the main studio you could hear the enchanting notes on 'Been'. But then the music was suddenly interrupted as Shahu Modak bellowed "Stop it". To an outsider these words gave an impression that Shahu Modak had no ears for good music. But, that was not the case. In fact, it was not Shahu Modak who uttered these words but Charudatta whose role Shahu Modak is playing in Atre Pictures' forthcoming Hindi-Marathi Picture 'Vasantsena'.

This scene was rehearsed at least twenty times before Director Jagirdar nodded his approval. Some times the pitch of the words did not satisfy the director, at others the notes on the "Been" were not producing the desired effects; and nothing short of perfect results for "Vasantsena" was the director's watchword. Hence, all these rehearsals and "extra" work. Indeed, the way in which Director Jagirdar is seen rehearsing and shooting the scenes leads one to believe, that, Vasantsena will be free from all artistic and technical blemishes.

This belief is strengthened by the fact that Director Jagirdar has such expert associates as cameraman Hardip, music director Master Krishnarao and art director Kanu Desai, sound engineer Balkrishna Shah to work with him; together they can be depended on to turn out an outstanding production from very point of view. Indeed Principal Atre has chosen the best possible men for every job.

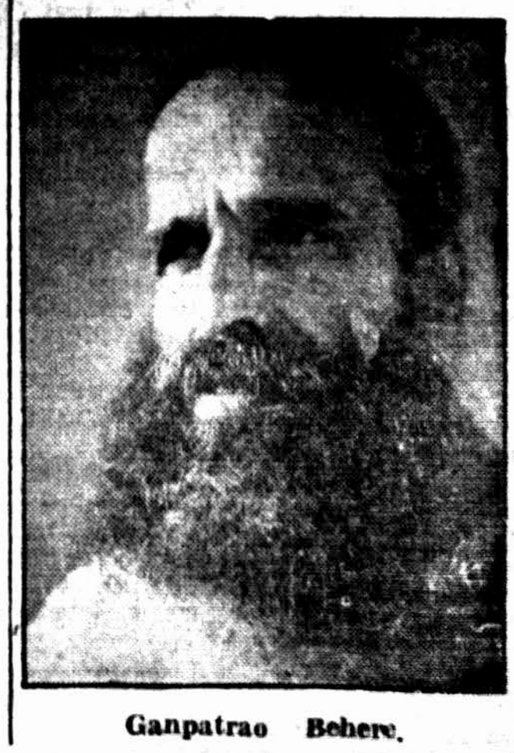
Even for dances he has made an ideal choice in entrusting that work to Pandit Navkumar Thakore, the expert exponent of Manipuri and other styles of dancing in India. The dances executed by Vanmala form one of the major attractions in 'Vasantsena' which incidentally depicts the most colourful tale of a period when art, dance and music had reached the height of glory in India.

Bringing such favourite stars as Vanmala, Shahu Modak, Mazharkhan, Sunalini Devi, Navin Yagnik, Eruch Tarapore, Balwant Parachure and Chintamanrao Kolhatkar together for the first time, 'Vasantsena' is being produced by Principal Atre on such a grand scale that it is destined to be one of the biggest hits of 1942.

An Achievement Of "Khazanchi"

Have you noticed that hardly any criticism at all has appeared in the press about "Khazanchi?" Picture admittedly more artistic or with greater social import have not escaped the rapier thrusts of the critical pen. When it came to "Khazanchi", the pen has been laid aside, and the critic has come down from his high desk to join the cheering crowd

At Regal "BLUE BIRD" with Shirley Temple will be screened at 10-30 a.m.



Ganpatrao Behere.

FESTIVAL TRIALS DURING WEEK-END

Meher-Homji Hits Up Century And Retires

NEW RECORDS IN INTER-COLLEGIATE MATCHES

Preparations are being made by all the Gymkhanas for the approaching Pentangular Tournament. Fixtures are being arranged everywhere to test the stamina of the new colts. Some bright cricket was witnessed at various cricket pitches during the week-end.

Playing for Dr. Kanga's XI against B.E.S.T. on the Muslim Gymkhana ground in a two-day fixture K. R. Meherhomji retired after hoisting up a splendid century. H. J. Wadia who retired made 50.

On the Hindu Gymkhana ground where Tata Sports Club had entered into a two-day contest against the Hindu Representative XI, J. A. Dadyseth, representing the former, remained not-out with 67, where as M. F. Mistry made 48.

Both the matches will continue to-day.

DR. KANGA'S XI: (1ST INNINGS)

K. R. Meherhomji (retired) ...	100
J. H. Wadia (retired)	50
R. S. Mody	32
J. S. Lawyer	12
P. N. Khambatta (not out) ...	27
R. S. Cooper (not out)	15
Extras	14
Total (for 4 wkts.)	250

TATA SPORTS CLUB (1ST INNINGS)

M. F. Mistry	48
K. Ratnakar	1
J. A. Dadyseth (not out)	67
D. M. Mandon	16
M. B. Aroskar (not out)	8
Extras	4
Total (for 3 wkts.) ...	144

AT BRABOURNE STADIUM

At the Brabourne Stadium the Rest playing against C. C. I. lost four wickets for 168, Gonsalves being the top-scorer with 44.

INTER-COLLEGIATE CRICKET At Bombay

The second round of the Inter-Collegiate Cricket Tournament in connection with the Rahimtulla Cup between the Ismail College of Jogeshwari and the Elphinstone College and Royal Institute of Science, holders of the Northcote Challenge Shield and Rahimtulla Cup, was played on the Grant Medical College ground on the 20th and 21st instant and resulted in an overwhelming victory for the latter by an innings and 483 runs.

Batting first on a good wicket, the Ismail College fared very badly against the attack of the Elphinstone College who skittled them out for a paltry total of 86 runs. B. G. Patel, who captured 6 wickets for 14 runs and R. M. Patil, three for 19 runs bowled admirably.

The champions began their batting in a confident manner, their opening pair of batsmen, Diwadker and Phansalkar putting on 102 runs for the first wicket. Phansalker continued to pile up runs at a great speed and was eventually out for a brilliant knock of 192 runs.

Amladi who joined Phansalker at the fall of the second wicket played in an aggressive fashion and collected a faultless 157 runs. The champions declared at 672 for the loss of 7 batsmen, Phadker and M. M. Gorodia carrying their bats for 70 and 60 respectively.

In their second knock, the Ismail College again collapsed for 123 runs, Diwadker and Pandit each capturing 3 and 4 wickets respectively at a small cost. The champions will now meet the Ramnarain Ruia College in the semi-final round due to be played on the 25th and 26th instant when an interesting game is anticipated.

Ismail College	86 and 123 runs.
Elphinstone College & R.I.N.	672 for 7 wkts. (declared)

At Poona

POONA, Nov. 21.

In the Poona Inter-Collegiate Cricket Tournament final for the David Cup between S. P. College and Ferguson College, which commenced this morning at the Deccan Gymkhana Grounds, S. P. College batting first made 433 runs for the loss of only three wickets.

After the fall of the third wicket at 146, M. N. Paranjpye and S. G. Palsuley became associated and the pair batted till the stumps were drawn for the day, thus helping their side to pile up 43? for no further loss (Paranjpye batting 155 and Palsuley batting 172).

Paranjpye has so far hit 12 fours, while Palsuley's score included 11 hits to the boundary. Both the batsmen played enterprising cricket, scoring at a fas rate all round the wicket and so far the partnership has added 287 runs for the fourth wicket and thus established a fourth wicket record in Inter-Collegiate Tournament.—A. P.

War Fund Match In Lahore

LAHORE, Nov. 22.

The cricket match between His Excellency the Governor's Eleven and the Punjab University in aid of the war fund was resumed on the Gymkhana ground this morning.

The Punjab University in their first innings had scored 217 for 5 wickets at lunch interval against His Excellency the Governor's Eleven in the cricket match in aid of the war fund.

When stumps were drawn Governor's Eleven had made 90 runs for 3 wickets in their second innings.

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY: (FIRST INNINGS)

Nazhar Mohd., l.b.w., b Bhalinder Singh	17
V. Daljinder Singh, c Amar Nath, b Bhalinder Singh ...	26
Athar Khan, c His Highness, b Amar Nath	86
Gulmohd., l.b.w., b Bhalinder Singh	44
Murrawat Hussain, st. Bull, b Bhalinder Singh	17
Anwar Husain, c His Highness, b Bhalinder Singh ...	13
Gian Sagar, l.b.w., b His Highness	2
Jahangir Khan, b His Highness	24
Salahuddin, c Amar Nath, b His Highness	11
Chunilal, st. Bull, b His Highness	12
Balindu Shah (not out) ...	3
Extras	25
Total	280

BOWLING ANALYSIS: — Amar Nath 48|1; Raja Bhalinder Singh 72|5; Maharaja of Patiala 74|4.

GOVERNOR'S ELEVEN: (SECOND INNINGS)

G. E. B. Abel (not out)	55
G. Brown, c Nazar Mohd, b Jehangir Khan	12
Ram Parkash (run out)	1
Bhalinder Singh, c Nazar Mohd., b Gul Mohd.	8
Amar Nath (not out)	5
Extras	9
Total (for 3 wkts.) ...	90

INTER-COLLEGIATE CRICKET TOURNEY

Elphinstone College's Easy Victory Over Ismail College

The second round of the inter-collegiate cricket tournament in connection with the Rahimtulla Cup between the Ismail College of Jogeshwari and the Elphinstone College and Royal Institute of Science, holders of the Northcote Challenge Shield and Rahimtulla Cup, was played on the Grant Medical College ground on the 20th and 21st instant and resulted in an overwhelming victory for the latter by an innings and 483 runs.

Batting first on a good wicket, the Ismail College fared very badly against the attack of the Elphinstone College who skittled them out for a paltry total of 86 runs. B. G. Patel, who captured 6 wickets for 14 runs and R. M Patil, three for 19 runs bowled admirably.

The Champions began their batting in a confident manner, their opening pair of batsmen, Diwadker and Phansalker putting on 102 runs for the first wicket. Phansalker continued to pile up runs at a great speed and was eventually out for a brilliant knock of 182 runs. Amladi who joined Phansalker at the fall of the second wicket played in an aggressive fashion and collected a faultless 157 runs.

The champions declared at 672 for the loss of 7 batsmen, Phadker and M. M. Gorodia carrying their bats for 70 and 60 respectively.

In their second knock, the Ismail College again collapsed for 123 runs, Diwadker and Pandit each capturing 3 and 4 wickets at a small cost. The champions will now meet the Ramnarain Ruia College in the semi-final round due to be played on the 25th and 26th instant when an interesting game is anticipated. Scores:—

Ismail College	86 and 123 runs.
Elphinstone College & R.I.S.	672 for 7 wkts. (declared)

Rohinton Baria Trophy

BENARES, Nov. 21.

The Eastern zone matches of the Inter-University championship for the Rohinton Baria Trophy, are being arranged to be played in Benares. The Calcutta, Allahabad and Benares universities will participate. The universities of Dacca and Patna are not taking part. The matches are expected to commence in Benares from November 27.

The Benares University team will be selected from the following 15 players:—

K S R Reddy (Captain) A N Moorthy, S R Lahry, S S Chandran, Indu Mohan, Pandit, G V Rao, C P Mansaldar, R K Tiwari, C Mehra, D B Singh, K S Natrajan, K M Pillai, Shauqatullah and S N Gandhi.—A. P.

Delhi Cricket Team For Lucknow

NEW DELHI, Nov. 21.

The following 14 players of the Delhi University left last night for Lucknow to play against the Lucknow University in the Inter-University Cricket Tournament. The match will be played at Lucknow on November 22 23 and 24.

Shujauddin (Captain) Bishanchand, Saadat Hussain, Umrao Bahadur, J. Hai, Ganpat Rai, Mohd. Salim Jamil-Ur-Rahaman, Sajjat Ahmed, R. Seshadri, Ishwar Dayal Hari Prashad, A. Hai and Jai Behari.—A. P.

CRICKET AT LUCKNOW.

LUCKNOW, Nov. 22.

The Intervarsity Cricket Tournament was resumed after lunch and the Delhi University were all out for 57 the Lucknow University started their second innings and had scored six runs for the loss of three wickets when stumps were drawn for the day.—A. P.

COLOMBO RACES

Orme Rides A Double

COLOMBO, Nov. 22.

Bright weather favoured the second day of the November meeting which was watched by a moderate gathering. The going was on the soft side. The principal race of the day, the Symons Stakes, resulted in a dead heat for the first place, between Intolerant and Rosewood. Trainer Aldridge saddled two winners and jockey Orme rode a double.

Following are to-day's Colombo race results:—

PANWILA PLATE: Distance 5 furlongs 23 yds.
(A R Aitken) GRECIANMIST 7/6 Orme 1
(Ameer Abid) DAVID MIKE 8/4 C Silva 2
(Lt-Col P T Saunders) SILVER TISSUE 10/0 Warren 3
(F Fenwick) TATTENHAM 9/1 M Eude 4
Tote paid: Rs 22 for win, Rs. 6, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 6-8 for places.

OASIS STAKES II Division: Dist, 1-1/4 miles.
(Zaidan Bin Khalaf) VIRTEX 8/6 C Silva 1
(Mrs G N G Walles) BACHELOR BOY 8/7 Rook 2
(Mowlud Haji Ali) JAMAL BEG 7/0 W Silva 3
(Mrs Donovan And Ree) AL FAZAL 8/0 Don Benjamin 4
Tote Paid: Rs. 18 for win, Rs. 7-8, Rs 7-8 and Rs. 13 for places.

STAYERS HANDICAP: Dist. 1 mile 3 furlongs
(Bogala) NIGHT SENTRY 8/5 Orme 1
(Douglas) JOINT VENTURE 9/0 Rook 2
(Douglas) GOSHEN 7/6 Baker 3
(Douglas) ASKOT 8/2 Fox 4
Tote Paid: Rs. 13 for win, Rs 8-8, Rs. 17 for places.

TIGRIS PLATE: Distance 1-1/4 miles
(Mrs. J S De Silva) KEMAL PASHA 7/2 W Silva 1
(F Amarasuriya) ABJARSUAD 9/7 Warren 2
(R L Pereira) DAWOOD PASHA 7/0 Orme 3
(B Amarasuriya) SAADWASMI 7/1 Bauer 4
Tote Paid: Rs. 29-8 for win, Rs. 13, and Rs. 8 for places.

SYMONS STAKES: Distance 5 furlongs 23 yards.
(Mrs C A Laing) INTOLERANT 7/11 Don Benjamin and (F Amarasuriya) ROSEWOOD 8/12 Warren—(Deadheat) 1
(Mrs G N G Walles) MEADOW GRASS 8/11 Baker 3
(R L Pereira) STAR GAZER 7/0 Orme 4
Tote Paid: Rs. 15-8 on Intolerant, Rs 11 on Rosewood for win, Rs 7-8 on Intolerant and Rs. 9 on Rosewood, Rs. 8-8 for places.

BEACON PLATE: Distance 1 mile.
(Douglas) JACKBULGER 9/0 Rook 1
(Messrs O G Turner and R Batie) GRAND SLAM 8/9 Warren 2
(R L Pereira) GORGEOUS HUSSY 8/11 M Eude 3
(Franklin H Lushington) HAPPY LANDING 8/3 R Eude 4
Tote Paid: Rs 10-8 for win, Rs. 8-8, Rs. 10 and Rs. 9 for places.

OASIS STAKES: Division I: Distance 1-1/4 miles
(Mrs E Javasuriya) YOUNG SUWAITI 8/8 M Eude 1
(Rajan) MOVAMAR 7/11 C Silva ... 2
(Mrs J S De Silva) MIKHLIF PASHA 9/1 Rook 3
(Douglas) KHAL AFSTAR 7/4 Baker 4
Tote Paid: Rs. 18 for win, Rs. 6, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 9 for places

INTER-UNIVERSITY MATCH FINAL, A DRAW

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

The final of the Inter-University Football Championship between Calcutta University and the Punjab University played to-day on the University grounds, ended in a draw, each side scoring two goals. There was a record crowd, estimated at about fifteen thousand.—A. P.

Madras Races Postponed

MADRAS, Nov. 22.

Owing to heavy rains, the Madras Races fixed for to-day (First Day of the Autumn Meeting) have been postponed.—A. P.

Tennis At Bangalore

BANGALORE, November 22.

C. Barker, the Bangalore (No. 1) maintained his supremacy, defeating B. R. Kapinipathy in the final of men's open singles, in the Bowring Institute Hardcourt Tennis Tournament, this evening, by three sets to one.—A. P.

India Demands A Square Deal

Provisional National Govt. Alone Can Resolve Deadlock

VIZAGAPATAM, Nov. 22.

A strong plea for the creation of a separate Andhra Province was made by Maharajkumar Sir Vijaya of Vizianagram presiding over the 22nd session of the Andhra Maha Sabha here to-day.

Referring to India's future Sir Viyaya said: "When the Indian National Congress asks for independence, it does not mean that India wishes to cut herself loose from Britain; all that she wants is that her relations with Britain should be on the basis of friendship and equality and not as slave and master. Our political leaders who are in the wilderness to-day are not unreasonable. They do not hate the British. They want to be on the best of terms with them; but they must insist on a square deal for India".

Sir Vijaya referred to the expansion of the Viceroy's Council and said that it could serve no good purpose to form a Government which was not responsible to the Legislature. A provisional National Government responsible to the Legislature at the Centre seemed to be the only solvent to the present tangle.—A. P.

TRIBAL SITUATION

General Improvement Continues

PESHAWAR, November 21.

The Faqir of Ipi is still at Gorewat on the Indo-Afghan border. No reports about any activity on his part has been received during the week. There were a few sniping incidents in North Waziristan.

Following the recent action at Makin in South Waziristan, quieter atmosphere prevails in the Agency. On the whole, the general improvement in the situation continues.—A. P.

India's Salvation Lies Through Cottage Industries

Pandit Pant Says Factories Could Be Blown Up, But The Cottage Worker Will Go On Under Any Circumstances

LUCKNOW, Nov. 21.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, declared open this evening in Aminuddaula Park before a large gathering the All-India Khadi and Industrial Exhibition held under the auspices of the Motilal Memorial Society. Those present included Pandit Ravi Shanker Shukla, former Premier of the Central Provinces, Lady Wazir Hasan, Mr. C. B. Gupta, Mr. Mohan Lal Saxena and Dr. Jawaharlal.

Pandit Pant made an emphatic appeal for the development of cottage and key industries in India. During the last twelve months of the war, America, Australia, Canada, and even South Africa—in fact every other country—had made tremendous progress industrially and was producing new products by the million. He averred that so long as the war was being fought for the preservation of Imperial interests, India could not progress industrially

She could become self-sufficient only through the gospel of cottage industries. In his opinion khaddar was as essential to the Indian as air or water and he visualised a glorious future when every Indian would be clad in Khadi.

Justifying his plea for developing cottage industries, Pandit Pant stated that this would take away the monotony of factory-made products which were all alike. The cottage worker could introduce something of his personality and original ideas into his work. The nation could, thus develop an aesthetic and cultural sense.

Finally, in the uncertain days of the war it was only cottage industries that would save them from utter ruin. Factories, he concluded, could be blown up, but the cottage worker would go on under any circumstances.—A. P.

COMMUNAL PROBLEM

Women Have Responsible Part In Efforts To Achieve Unity

MADRAS, Nov. 22.

The need to bring about communal harmony in the country was stressed by several speakers at the All-India Women's (Madras Constituent) Conference held here to-day under the presidency of Begum Mir Amiruddin and the following resolution on the subject was passed unanimously:—

"Realising that women have a responsible part in bringing about communal harmony, this conference appeals to all women to work earnestly for such a unity, so that this communal problem would not continue to be an impediment to India's national progress."—A. P.

SWEDISH MINISTER IN IRAN RECALLED

Egyptian Ambassador Also To Leave Teheran

PESHAWAR, November 21.

M. Van Haden, the Swedish Minister in Teheran, is leaving for his country next week, said the Teheran radio. He has been recalled to Stockholm by his Government. A farewell dinner was given in his honour at the Iranian Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Owing to the recent developments in the organisation of the Ministry of Interior, another office of Director-General has been created and Mr. Amanullah Ardalan, Governor of the 4th Province of Azerbaijan has been appointed to his post. It was announced from the Teheran radio that the new Director-General of the Ministry of Interior has taken over his duties.

The Egyptian Ambassador in Teheran, Yusuf, Zulfiqari, who is leaving Iran shortly, was entertained to a party by his Britannic Majesty's Minister at the British Legation Cabinet Ministers, Under-Secretaries, the Military Governor of Teheran, Senior Army Officers, and members of the Iranian Ministry for Foreign Affairs attended

A meeting of the Cabinet was held in Teheran on November 17, presided over by Premier Faroughi. A resolution was passed on the basis of the proposal of the Minister of National Economy to the effect that the agreement concerning Irano-German clearing accounts, whereby a certain sum of money has been transferred to Germany, should be annualled. The claims of merchants will be examined by the Minister.—A. P.

Sampurnanand For Benares

BENARES, November 21.

Mr. Sampurnanand, ex-Education Minister of U.P. who was released from the Fatehgarh Jail on Wednesday last is arriving here tomorrow morning from Lucknow.—A. P.

PT. PANT TO SEE JAWAHAR

DEHRA DUN, Nov. 22.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, former Premier of U. P. will arrive here to-morrow. He will interview Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in Dehra Dun District Jail.—A. P.

BABA KHARAK SINGH RELEASED.

LAHORE, Nov. 22.

Baba Kharak Singh, veteran Sikh leader, was released this morning from the Lahore Central Jail, after undergoing one and a half year's rigorous imprisonment in connection with an alleged objectionable speech.—A. P.

"Keep Eye Off Political Scene"

M. K. AZAD'S PLEA FOR PENTANGULAR

Referring to the Pentangular controversy, Mr. M. K. Azad, bar at-law, in an interview said:—

"It is a thousand pities that an attempt is being made now to introduce politics into sports. For nearly half a century these inter communal matches have been played; first, the Presidency matches; then the Triangular followed by the Quadrangular and at last the Pentangular. It never occurred to anybody during all these years that this is an unhealthy and unsportsmanlike tournament Can any honest person deny the fact that as we are that is to say, as the population of India is constituted into communities, the word communalism has become a bogey? It would have been a communal matter if the Parsees played between themselves or the Muslims played between themselves or if the Bombay Parsees had played against the Poona Parsees.

SEED GROUND OF INDIAN CRICKET

"The Esplanade Maidan, better known now as the Azad Maidan, has been the seed ground of Indian cricket. I respect the views of many who have condemned the Pentangular But I cannot understand why there should be any ban by ruling chiefs who have secured the services of first rate cricketers to play in future in the Pentangular matches. They at least ought to keep themselves above politics Strong and sufficient reasons have been given by men who are more familiar than I am with the history and success of Pentangular cricket for its continuation. I have been watching these matches from the commencement of this century And I have noticed one thing always. That a Hindu player or a Parsee player or any other player, whenever he deserved applause from spectators, they gave it generously.

"I am afraid the communal riots have something to do with change in the mentality. I remember well that on one occasion when riots were going on in the north of the town, the Pentangular matches were being played at the Azad Maidan. An English friend of mine told me that because of these matches the riots stopped. I am sure nobody will accuse me of being a communalist. But I am afraid my nationalism will not go to the extent of blinding me to the fact that we, as a people, live as communities. And these inter-communal matches have fostered the growth of cricket as nothing else has done or will do. We must keep our eye off the political scene for the present and for some time to come, healthy, inter-communal rivalry in sport should be encouraged.

"I am sorry in this connection, I have to say, several friends of mine have criticised the action of the Selection Committee for the Bombay Team in Ranji Trophy Tournament in keeping Ibrahim out and putting him down as a last reserve. This sort of thing causes a lot of heart-burning in this particular case among the Muslims.

"In the controversy that is being carried on just now by some distinguished people, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad has expressed his views against the Pentangular. I trust that the sporting public of Bombay, young or old, will give all its support to these matches which have been correctly described by Major Naidu as the greatest cricket festival of the world."

Triumph For The Industry

"Magnificent in its pageantry with eye-filling beauty of brilliant costumes and spectacular settings, "SIKANDAR" is a triumph for the Indian Motion Picture Industry."
—TALK-A-TONE, MADRAS.

Minerva's Triumphant Historical

SIKANDAR

DIRECTION—SOHRAB MODI

12th GRAND WEEK 12th

MINERVA

TO-DAY—
Shows Nos. 241, 242, 243 & 244.
Daily 3 Shows—4, 7 and 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun., & Holidays
1-15 p.m. Matinee Extra.
(An 'Evergreen' Release).

OPERA HOUSE

Daily at 4, 7, 10 P.M.
Mat. Sat., Sun. at 1-30 P.M.
RANJIT'S ROLLICKING COMEDY

SASURAL

Held Over For 6th Week

Directed by C. Doshi

Cast:

Madhuri, Motilal, Nurjahan.

THE STAR

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WHO SHINED IN
CITY NEWSPAPER

PREM ADIB

SEE HIM IN

DARSHAN

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TALKIES.

Matinees: Sat., Sun. at 1 p.m.
Daily 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
EVERGREEN RELEASE.

BRIMFUL WITH LIFE!

PRABHAT'S
Realistic
Drama

"SANT SAKHU"

Directed by DAMLE.
FATEHLAL & RAJA NENE

9th WEEK

CENTRAL

HINDI: Only Sat., Sun. at 7 p.m.
MARATHI: Daily 4 7 & 9-45.
Sat., Sun. 1-30, 4 & 9-45 p.m.

K. V. Reddi Demands:

Complete Freedom For India

Wants Definite Statement By Churchill On Constitutional Question

ANNAMALAINAGAR, Nov. 21.

"We want a definite statement on the constitutional question to be made by the highest authorities in England preferably Mr Churchill himself", declared Sir K. V. Reddi, Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University, speaking at a meeting here.

It will be a good thing, he said if Mr. Churchill would unequivocally, firmly and determinedly commit the British Nation and Parliament to the grant of complete freedom to this land—that is to place India exactly in the same position as any dominion in the British Empire.—A. P.

The Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court has unanimously affirmed a ruling recognising the decree by the Netherlands Government taking title to all the assets here belonging to certain business interests in occupied Holland.

A GLOWING TALE OF LOVE AND SACRIFICE—

NAVYUG'S Scintillating Social

SANGAM

"Romance Plus Realism"

3rd GLOWING WEEK

NEW WEST END

MARATHI: To-day 1, 7 P. M.

HINDI: To-day 4, 10 P. M.

INDIA DEMANDS 'CHARTER OF EMIGRANTS'

Radhakamal Mukherjee's Plea For Nationals Abroad

LUCKNOW, November 21.

"Indian emigration, like tariff, defence and industrial co-ordination is an imperial and not a Burmese or Singhalese issue, and has to be solved not by unilateral action but by Imperial policy and pact as basis of justice and fair-play that weld together the component parts of the Empire," observed Dr. Radhakamal Mukherjee, speaking on the prospects of Indian emigration at the Lucknow University Sociological Association today.

Prof. Mukherjee observed that out of the 41½ lakhs of Indians settled abroad there were 30 lakhs in the undeveloped monsoon and equatorial lands of Asia. In Burma, there were 14 lakhs of Indians, while in Ceylon there were eleven lakhs and in Malaya 6 1/4 lakhs. Siam, Indo-China and the Dutch East Indies possess in all about one and a half lakhs of Indian emigrants.

In most of these pioneer fringes the Indians have penetrated into jungles, laid out plantations, opened up mines and found towns.

No doubt discriminative measures have been largely the result of the great depression and the bitterness arising out of economic competition between native and emigrant labour. But neither Burma, nor Ceylon nor Malaya with only about ten to eighteen per cent of their total areas under cultivation can reclaim their virgin jungles and expand their rice cultivation without the aid of the Indian settlers.

"Some bilateral agreements by which zones of agricultural colonisation and settlement in these pioneer lands might be marked out may avert racial opposition. Shopkeepers, traders and colonists arouse antagonism but not peasant farmers."

CHARTER OF EMIGRANTS

Concluding Dr. Mukherjee said: "India as the Eastern arsenal of democracies producing manufacturers for the raw materials of British Colonies and Dominions of the Pacific on the one side and of Africa on the other for the common defence front, might now claim that at least within the British Empire the ban against the entry of Indians should be removed by a new "Charter of Emigrants" which will direct planned agricultural colonisation of Indian peasants in Australia, South and East Africa, Eritrea, Canada and the West Indies."—A. P.

EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH

Govt. Of India Commissioner On Need Of 'Sound Teachers'

CALCUTTA, November 21.

The Executive Committee of the Indian Association for Educational Research was "at home" to Mr John Sargent, Educational Commissioner to the Government of India, in the Asutosh Buildings of Calcutta University this afternoon.

Speaking on the occasion, Mr. Sargent referred to the necessity for the provision of good and sound teachers in schools in this country and observed that the "whole structure of education must be built on the ordinary teacher in the ordinary school." He pointed out that there was a need for a vast field of research in the sphere of education in this country and in this connection, drew the attention of Indian educationists to the valuable results that had been achieved in England by research workers there.

The experience in India, however, was that they could not ge benefit of the schemes in the field of educational research on account of financial difficulties. He, however, hoped that within a short time India would be provided with a sound universal system of primary, middle and high schools. —A. P.

Hindu Sabha Official Acquitted

AHMEDABAD, November 21.

Mr. Gangaram Khanna, Secretary of the Gujarat Provincial Hindu Mahasabha, and four others were acquitted today by the Additional Sessions Judge agreeing with the Jury's unanimous verdict of 'not guilty'.

They were charged, under various sections of the Indian Penal Code, of the murder of two Muslims, the desecration of a mosque, the defilement of the Quran, etc., during the recent communal riots in the city.

A large crowd collected in front of the Court to hear the judgment. Precautionary measures were taken by the authorities.—United Press.

Muslim Protest Against U. S. Press Campaign

Under the auspices of the Grand Muslim Mission a meeting was held yesterday under the presidentship of Mr. Mohammad Ali Al-Haj Salmin, the Founder of the Mission, to protest against the vile article in a New York Paper, the "Sunday News", which compared Hitler with the Holy Prophet Mohammad.

Mr. Salmin, read out the cutting from the Paper dated April 27, and described how the mischievous propaganda is being carried on against the greatest of human benefactors.

He said: "Islam stood for unity, equality, brotherhood and broad-mindedness."

The meeting passed the resolutions condemning the "Sunday News" for publishing such an article and requesting higher authorities concerned to take proper steps to stop repetitions of such vilification and to compel the writer of the article to express regret for the article.

The meeting heartily congratulated Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi, M. L. A. (Central), for moving an adjournment motion in the Central Legislature on the issue.

CONCESSIONS FOR I. M. S.

Ante-Date Of Service To Graduates: More Allowance To Licentiates

NEW DELHI, Nov. 21.

In addition to the concession intimated some weeks ago of gratuities on a greatly enhanced basis to certain groups of emergency commissioned officers of the Indian Medical Service, Government now announce a further important war-time concession which it is claimed makes employment in the Indian Medical Service for the period of the present emergency highly attractive.

It has been decided to give an ante-date, based on professional experience, to emergency commissioned officers of the I. M. S. This ante-date, which is limited to five years, will be reckoned on the basis of half the number of completed years from the date of medical qualification to the date of appointment to the I. M. S. Thus ten years spent in active practice of the medical profession will qualify for the maximum of five years ante-date, six years in practice for three years ante-date, and three years in practice for eighteen months ante-date Ante-date will not be reckoned in periods of less than six months and the minimum ante-date to be granted will be one year, earned by two years' medical practice.

This concession will be in addition to any ante-date which may be admissible to an officer of the service on account of special post-graduate qualifications and specified hospital appointments, except that a period spent in hospital appointments will not count twice in reckoning the total ante-date admissable. The whole period of ante-date which an officer may obtain will count for pay and promotion on the time scale and for seniority in the service.

This concession is in addition to the grant of a minimum gratuity, announced in October, of Rs. 2,000 on the completion of first year of service to those emergency commissioned officers who obtained their basic registrable medical qualifications before January 1, 1940, and of Rs. 1,000 to those who graduated after that date.

TO LICENTIATES

A concession is also announced applicable to licentiates who are given emergency commission in the Indian Medical Department, Indian branch. These have hitherto been receiving the pay and allowances of the regular officer of this branch plus a compensatory civil allowance of rupees fifty. This compensatory civil allowance is now to be raised from Rs. 50 to Rs. 125.

SUPPLEMENTARY INTAKE

Besides these concessions given in order to attract men to make up the acute shortage of medical officers in the army, a system of supplementing the normal monthly intake of emergency commissioned officers has also been adopted. As temporary measure and in order to relieve young officers for active work it was recently decided to recruit 300 civilian graduate doctors to service in their own towns or districts, so as to replace an equal number of I. M. S. Officers for military service overseas or in India. Those who are over 45 years of age or those medically unfit for appointment to emergency commissions in the I. M. S. were to be chosen. Against the 300 aimed at 145 so far have been recruited. They will receive Rs. 250 a month if posted in their own stations and Rs. 350 outside.

A rough estimate of the number of doctors in India is 40,000 made of about 14,000 graduates and 26,000 licentiates.—A. P.

CHIEF CONTROLLER OF IMPORTS: TOUR PROGRAMME.

DELHI, Nov. 21.

Mr. Ram Chandra, Chief Controller of Imports, Government of India, will visit Calcutta and Tatanagar during his forthcoming tour. He will leave Delhi on November 22, and will be in Calcutta on 23rd and 24th. He will be in Tatanagar on 26th, leaving Calcutta on 27th, he will return to Delhi on 28th.—A. P.

IN NATIONAL'S NEW FILM

NAI-ROSHNI

have sweet tiffs and Bright Quarrels

Starring:

SARDAR AKHTAR & HARISH

with HUSN BANOO, KANAYALAL, SUNALINI SANKATA, ADVANI

Director: LALIT MEHTA, CHIMANKANT GANDHI

Produced by MEHBOOB

FIRST WEEK NOW AT

PATHE

Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Mat. at 12-30 on Sun. & Holds.

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES.

MARCH

New York: November 22.

Previous closing 16.25
To-day's opening 16.28
Difference ..... +3
To-day's closing 16.17
Difference ..... —8

BROACH EXPECTATION.

Broach April/May ..... Rs. 241/0

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York: November 22.

New York cotton displayed slightly better sentiment but lack of stimulating news and labour deadlock restricted the activity. Trading in March began at 16.28, i.e. three points higher than the last closing. Prices early improved on scattered and commission house buying but thereafter increased Southern selling and liquidation depressed values.

Following are the New York opening ranges:—

December (16.03/03) 16.05/04
March (16.29/28) 16.28/28
May (16.36/36) 16.35/35

LONDON COMMODITIES.

London: November 22.

SEEDS

Castorseeds November/December (£20 3/8 quoted) closed.
Linseed Bombay Calcutta November/December (£20 1/2 quoted) closed
Linseed La Plata November (£13 1/4 quoted) closed
Groundnut Coromandal Coast Nov/Dec (£19 quoted) closed.

JUTES

Dundee October/November unquoted
Lightning October/November unquoted

RUBBER

Spot unquoted
Forward December unquoted

LONDON METALS

Tin (£257 3/4 buyers, £258 sellers. Steady) closed.
Electric Copper (£62) closed
Lead (£25) closed
Glasgow Iron No. 2 (131 sh.) closed.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES.

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York: November 22.

Previous closing 4.03 3/4
To-day's opening 4.03 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London: November 22.

Previous closing ..... 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening ..... 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To day's closing ..... 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON GOLD

London: November 22.

London Gold (£8/8/0) closed.

LONDON SILVER

London: November 22.

Spot (23 1/2d) closed
Forward (23 1/2d) closed

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.35
London on Shanghai (0-2 27/32 to 0-3 3/16) 0-2 27/32 to 0-3 3/16
London on Kobe not quoted

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
4 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS

Bombay: November 22.

There was no trading during night session.

New York Stock Exchange

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices are as under:—

General Motors dol 37 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining dol 27
United States Steel Common dol 53 1/4
U. S. Steel Preference unquoted.

Plan To Liquidate Indians In Ceylon

BAJPAI PROPOSALS FOR PACT IS BETRAYAL OF NATIONALS IN LANKA

BOMBAY, November 22.

"Some of the provisions of the report are so vexatious and full of potential danger that if the pact is implemented, the one and only result would be the slow liquidation of Indians from Ceylon and the expropriation of their interests."

Thus observed Mr. H. M Desai and Mr. G. R. Motha, members of the Ceylon-Indian Congress delegation, in an interview to the "United Press" on the Indo-Ceylon report published recently. Mr. Desai and Mr. Motha who arrived from New Delhi after placing their views of the Indian community in Ceylon later left for Madras 'en route' to Colombo.

Mr. Desai and Mr. Motha said: "Sir Girjashanker Bajpai, a person of outstanding ability and talents, who in last November like a vigilant watch-dog tried to safeguard the interests of Indian nationals in Ceylon, yielded and gave up his creditable November stand. The Ceylon-Indian Congress had warned the Government of India that the time was not propitious for the resumption of the talks and that the so-called moderate opinion of Ceylon which outwardly deplored the break-down in last November, was a camouflage. But Sir Girjashanker, despite this warning undertook the venture, and after 18 days' bargaining dumped a pact on Indians which virtually surrendered the rights of Indians."

Mr. Desai thanked the members of the Central Legislature for their unequivocal condemnation of the terms of the joint report on Indo-Ceylon talks, and also the Indian National Congress, the All-India Muslim League, the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association and the Liberal Federation for their whole-hearted support to the cause of Indians in Ceylon

Mr. Desai said: "Ceylon wants unskilled labour for her tea and rubber plantations, but has no desire to give them human treatment. 'Human liberty,' in the words of Mahatma Gandhi "is a precious thing which must not be trifled with by legal subtleties and interminable wranglings in courts of law to prove the domicile."

"Our plea, therefore, is" said the leaders from Ceylon, "that Indians in future should have the same rights of entry and freedom of occupation as are enjoyed by the Britishers in Ceylon; while for Indians already in Ceylon on prescribed date, full rights of citizenship should be conferred on them on completion of a prescribed period of residence and on fulfilling some easily ascertainable factual tests. Any existing discrimination against them should be removed and no future legislation discriminating against them should be undertaken."

Concluding Mr. Desai and Mr. Motha appealed to Mr. M. S. Aney, Member for Overseas Indians, Government of India, to make a fresh review of the position in the light of the verdict of the Central Legislature and public opinion.—United Press

Sardar Mangal Singh's Mission

Hopes To Persuade Deoli Detenus To Give Up Hunger-Strike

NEW DELHI, November

Sardar Mangal Singh, M.L.A (Central), General Secretary of the All-India Detenus Aid Committee, is leaving tonight for Deoli with the permission of the Central Government.

It is learnt that Sardar Mangal Singh has obtained an assurance from the Punjab Government to the effect that the detenus detained in the Deoli Detention Camp will be given the same treatment in the Punjab jails after they have been repatriated to that province. He will now persuade the hunger-strikers at Deoli to give up their fast, and is hopeful of success.

Dr. Gopichand Bhargava who came here in this connection, left for Lahore tonight.—United Press

HITLER'S DESIGNS UNMASKED

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The Diplomatic Correspondent of the Free French Agency writes:

"General Huntziger had agreed with General Weygand, in the matter of German demand for the use of French naval base at Bizerta, it is reported—his accidental death in an aircraft was announced a few days ago. Hitler says the correspondent, hoped to limit Caucasian operations by forestalling a British action with a diversion in North Africa, but the British move in Libya has unmasked Hitler's designs

The concentrations of German troops in Calabria and Sicily were known to the British Command In the event of a British victory in Libya, Hitler wished to have as compensation Bizerta, Algeria, Oran, Casablanca and perhaps Dakar.

Rumours were also in circulation that Hitler might be able to resume his old plans for the concentration of troops on the Spanish frontier, ready for action in Morocco if the North African situation demand it.—Reuter

Winter Meeting Third Day

Moot Law Annexes Chief Event

Jockeys Sibbritt And Evans Score Doubles

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

The stands which looked deserted early found a fair crowd later but was not to the degree of this day of the preceding year.

Four well-backed horses scored during the day and showed signs of improvement by running to form, but even though more than five failed to materialise I am definite that punters had the better of the three days.

Only one short-head verdict was recorded during the proceedings and therefore the finishes were not of much interest.

Qa'id al Furat registered his first victory when scoring by big five lengths from Anid al Iraq. Prince Faisal filled in third place and only returned a dividend of Rs. 11.

Great Star easily warded off the late challenge of Kaid Saud in Cursetjee Dhunjishaw Plate (Div. II).

No Wonder trounced sixteen opponents and showed promise of success in starred class to which he has earned promotion.

The unexpected Valentia Jinks was a great surprise when staying in the Lucknow Plate. Gipsy Song placed second with the heavy impost, and I am hopeful of seeing him trouble the Judge early.

Pay Master and Ishtay let down big followings in the Purandhar Plate (Div. I). The first-named did extremely well when filling in the unremunerative fourth place after a bad start while the latter finished fifth. Prominent got this race by a short-head from Countess Nil and What's Yours finished fast third.

Moot Law the market rage easily captured the chief event from Old Reliance and Dancing Comet.

Ballinahown relegated to Class II only this week found in winning opportunity in the Wavertree Handicap. Avon Song with a devastating run filled in second berth and Shalivahan who made a tardy beginning was an excellent third.

The Stockton Plate fell to Mormon who had many supporters.

Reformer, Zafar Pasha, Astafer Allah and Walk Over passed the winning post in the order mentioned in the last event. The Baroda bracket commanded good order but neither of the candidates were concerned at the finish.

Sibbritt and Evans scored doubles while Hayat Mahomed, Maxwell, Tait, Southey and Jones rode a winner each.

118 nominators of the Daily Double Event collected each Rs. 56—and 33 ticket holders of the treble event were reward Rs. 296-8-0 each.

THE HAMADAN PLATE—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Messrs. N. N. Sakhidas and B.S. Dalal's QA'ID AL FURAT 8/4, ed. 7/11 H. Mohd. 1
Mr. Hamid Jamoor's ANID AL IRAQ 8/4, Narayan Singh 2
H.H. the Prince of Berar's PRINCE FAISAL 8/12, Amir Ahmad 3
Mrs. D. M. Mistry's SHERIFF 9/0, ed. 8/7, Uttamsingh 4

Not run: Ushama 8/8.
Won by 6 lengths, short head, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 2 mins. 35 2/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 37 for win; Rs. 12, Rs. 14 and Rs. 11 for places.
Winner trained by D. Noshirwan.

THE CURSETJEE DHUNJISHAW PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. N.E.D. Pandole's GREAT STAR 8/5, Maxwell 1
The Thakore Saheb of Lathi and Kumar Shri Harishchandrasinhji of Lathi's KAID SAOUD 8/5, Raffaele 2
Mr. Hrishikesh's BATAL AL IRAQ 8/2, Jones 3
Mr. C.J. Vurdhman's LALA 8/0, Roberts 4

Not run: Al Munjid 7/11.
Won by 1 length, short head, neck.
Time: 1 min. 24 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 91 for win; Rs. 22, Rs. 21 and Rs. 14 for places.
Winner trained by M. Dhalla.

THE PURANDHAR PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 7 furlongs.

The Raja of Akalkot and Shrimant Jaysinhrao P. Ghatge's NO WONDER 9/4, Sibbritt 1
Maharaj Kumars Udaysinhrao Gaekwar and Khanderao Gaekwar of Baroda's MOHANMALA 8/2, Evans 2
The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's SUZANNE 8/4, Brace 3
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's TYRANNY 8/4, Roberts 4

Not run: Blue Belle 8/2, Bevin Boy 8/2.
Won by 5 lengths, 1 length, 1 length.
Time: 1 min. 31 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 42 for win; Rs. 21, Rs. 33 and Rs. 45 for places.
Winner trained by B. R. Patel.

THE LUCKNOW PLATE—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

H.H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's VLENTIA JINKS 8/0, Tait 1
Mr. Fred Abeyesundere's GIPSY SONG 9/4, Meekings 2
Mr. P. R. Mehta's GOLD GAINER 7/12 Marrable 3
Sir Homi Mehta's BRELAN 9/0, Mohd. Khan 4

Winlad 9/4 money refunded.
Won by 1 length, 2 1/2 lengths, neck.
Time: 1 min. 56 4/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 142 for win; Rs. 66, Rs. 17 and Rs. 33 for places.
Winner trained by M. C. Patel.

THE PURANDHAR PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. J. A. Grimshaw's PROMINENT 8/6, Southey 1
Mr. C. A. Murad's COUNTESS NIL 8/12, Brace 2
Mr. A. Svamvar's WHAT'S YOURS 7/11 Roberts 3
Mr. Osman Chotani's PAY MASTER 8/12 Bromley 4

Not run: Scottish Star 7/11, Rose Apple 7/11.
Won by short head, head, neck.
Time: 1 min. 31 2/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 66 for win; Rs. 25, Rs. 59 and Rs. 47 for places.
Winner trained by J. E. Malone.

THE CHEVELEY HANDICAP—Distance 6 furlongs.

H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's MOOT Law 8/4, Evans 1
H.H. the Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur's OLD RELIANCE 8/0, Sibbritt 2
Nawabzada Fakhrulmulk's DANCING COMET 8/2, Brace 3
Mr. Andrew's SCOTLAND FOR EVER 8/6, Burn 4

Not run: All Alone 9/0, Eyrefield 7/4.
Won by 2 lengths, 3 1/2 lengths, short head.
Time: 1 min. 15 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 18 for win; Rs. 15, Rs. 30 and Rs. 27 for places.
Winner trained by Mahomedali.

THE WAVERTREE HANDICAP—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's BALLINAHOWN 9/0, Jones 1
Mr. M. D. Petit's AVON SONG 8/9, Southey 2
H.H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's SHALIVAHAN 8/5, Britt 3
Mr. V. M. A. Rahiman's COBALT 8/7, Burn 4

All ran.
Time: 1 min. 56 secs.
Won by 1 1/4 lengths, short head, 1/2 length.
Tote paid Rs. 37 for win; Rs. 14, Rs. 15 and Rs. 15 for places.
Winner trained by B. Dinshaw.

THE STOCKTON PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

H.H. Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur's MORMON 8/8, Sibbritt 1
Mr. H Romer's GINGER BOY 8/3, Marrable 2
H.H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's HOLLY GARTH 8/3, Jones 3
Mr. A. Svamvar's SO THAT'S THAT 8/2, B. McQuade 4

Not run: The Streamer 8/9.
Time: 1 min. 15 2/5 secs.
Won by 1 length, 2 1/2 lengths, 1/2 length
Tote paid Rs. 36 for win; Rs. 15, Rs. 24 and Rs. 24 for places.
Winner trained by F. Bullock.

THE CURSETJEE DHUNJISHAW PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. J. B. Reporter's REFORMER 8/7, Evans 1
Mr. N. Rupchand's ZAFAR PASHA 8/2, Raffaele 2
Mr. F. A. Irani's ASTAFER ALLAH 8/4, B. McQuade 3
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's WALK OVER 7/9, Mullsingh 4

All ran.
Won by 2 lengths neck, 1/2 length.
Time: 1 min. 23 1/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 94 for win; Rs. 26, Rs. 30 and Rs. 22 for places.
Winner trained by D. M. Mistri
Daily Tote Double paid Rs. 56 each on 118 tickets.
Daily Tote Treble paid Rs. 296/8 each on 33 tickets.

HITLER-PETAIN TALKS NEXT WEEK?

Demand For Despatch Of Troops To Fr. N. Africa? To Be Made

LONDON, November 22.

REPORTS REACHING THE UNITED STATES STATE THAT HITLER IS GOING TO OCCUPIED FRANCE NEXT WEEK TO HAVE TALKS WITH MARSHAL PETAIN. HITLER WILL DEMAND THE MARSHAL'S CONSENT TO SEND TROOPS TO FRENCH NORTH AFRICA.—REUTER.

NAZI MILITARY MISSION FOR FRENCH N. AFRICA?

LONDON, November 22.

It is reported that a German Military and Economic Mission is expected to leave for French North Africa shortly.—Reuter.

ON THE AIR

SUNDAY, NOV. 23.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

4-30 p.m. For Indian Troops in the Far East. 5 Tunes from the Talkies. 5-30 Ashima Bannerji: Geets. 5-45 Mohammad Ismail. 6-15 Shri Rag on Saraswati Veena. 6-30 Flora and Fauna in Hindi Poetry: Talk in Hindustani. 6-45 For villagers only. 7-45 It has happened or Hamir on Sarangi. 7-50 Sultana Begum. 8-5 R. R. Chowdhury. 8-25 Khamsa aur Naat. 8-40 Mohammad Ismail. 8-50 Next week's programmes. 9-30 B B C news relay. 9-45 Manohar: Geets. 9-55 Listening Post: Talk relayed from B B C. 10 Sadiq Ali Khan: Saraswati Veena recital. 10-15 Sultana Begum. 10-30 R. R. Chowdhury.

Bombay I & II Programmes

224 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Orchestral music. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English 8-25 Songs from the Screen. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 For all Tastes. 9-30 Sound news in English. 10 Dhundiraj Paluskar: Violin. 10-15 Mumtaz Begam. 11 Saleh Mohammad: Ghazal. 11-10 Dhundiraj Paluskar: Violin. 11-20 Gujarati Geets. 11-30 News play in Marathi. 11-45 Pad and Bhavgeet. 12 noon A I R Orchestra. 12-15 p.m. Khayal in duet 12-30 Vithal Rao Gurav 12-45 Saleh Mohammad. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Abdul Waheed Khan. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch Hour Music. 5 Tomorrow. 5-5 Vithal Rao Gurav. 5-20 Saleh Mohammad. 5-35 Bhajan Mira Bai Selection. 5-40 News in Marathi. 5-45 News in Gujarati. 5-50 Avinash Vyas. 6 News in English. 6 5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 A I R Sextet light selection. 6-20 Local news and announcements in English. 6-25 Same in Hindustani 6-30 Indira Bai Wadkar. 7 Dhundiraj Paluskar: Violin. 7-15 Musical Variety. 7-30 Mumtaz Begam. 7-45 News commentary in Hindustani. 7-50 Vithal Rao Gurav. 8 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-30 American commentary relayed from B B C 8-45 News-Play in Gujarati. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C news relay. 9-45 War commentary. 9-55 Listening Post. 10 The Pasquier Trio.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Three Geets. 8-15 Ebrahim: Clarionet solo. 8-25 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 Indira Bai Wadkar. 9-10 to 10-30 As in Bombay 1. 11 to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-40 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-40 Mand on Jaltarang. 5-50 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Kharadkar. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 to 8 As in Bombay 1. 8 Abdul Waheed Khan. 8-30 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 A I R Orchestra. 9-10 Indira Bai Wadkar. 9-30 Mumtaz Begam. 9-40 Chitra: Gujarati play. 10 Abdul Waheed Khan.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME

The programme for to-day (Sunday), the second day of the session of the Third Bombay Students' Conference, being held at the Tagore Pandal, Gowalia Tank Maidan, is as under:—9 a.m. Subjects Committee meeting. 4 p.m. Open session under the presidentship of Sjt. Purshottam Tricumdas.

During the open session to-day there will be lectures by Messrs. A. F. S. Talyarkhan, K. F. Nariman, Ali Bahadur Khan, Dr. D. G. Vyas and Smti. Snehprabha Pradhan and others. After the session is over there will be a musical programme. Art Exhibition is open for all.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Following is the statement of liabilities and assets of the Central Bank of India, Limited, for the fortnight dated 15th November 1941:—

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital subscribed Rs. 3,36,00,000	
Capital paid-up	1,68,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Fund	94,00,000
Deposits, Debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills Payable, etc.	42,95,69,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	5,26,63,000
Rs.	51,84,32,000

ASSETS	Rs.
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other Authorised securities	9,67,89,000
Loans on Government and Other Authorised Securities	5,05,46,000
Bills Discounted	2,31,11,000
Lands and Buildings	1,18,58,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	4,62,54,000
Cash in hand, at Banks. Moneys at Call and Investments in War Bonds, Government Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc.	28,96,74,000
Rs.	51,84,32,000

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, November 22

Linseed May	9	5	9
Wheat January	5	12	9
Wheat May	6	15	9

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS

Bombay, November 22

Groundnuts February—			
Opening Rs.	44	12	0
Highest	44	13	0
Lowest	44	5	6
Closing	44	10	6
Cottonseeds January—			
Opening	24	8	6
Highest	24	12	0
Lowest	24	7	9
Closing	24	11	6
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	43	4	0
Highest	43	6	0
Lowest	43	0	0
Closing	43	0	0

LONDON RUBBER

London, November 21

London smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb ..... unquoted

RENEWED REALISING IN SHARE BAZAR

General Liquidation In Steels And Textiles

MARKET CLOSES QUIET

Bombay, November 22

The local share bazar opened quietly steady and there being no follow-up on the buying side, prices assumed sagging tendency. Towards the close there was a general wave of selling in all speculative counters and prices eased off. After the recent activity and too rapid improvement and wide disparity between cash and forward quotations, the market was cautious. Thus the decline was a welcome to keep up healthy tone. Long liquidation is likely to improve the technical situation of the market but before fresh outburst, prices will probably work to lower levels with a view to attract replacement buying.

Yesterday the Wall Street market sagged from best aided by fair volume of tax-selling as though war news was favourable after the holiday. Labour scepticism was more pronounced and impact of coal strike damped enthusiasm. U S. Steel shares closed 5/8 up at 53 3/8 and Anaconda Copper Mining shares improved 1/4 at 26 7/8. General Motors declined 1/8 at 37 1/4 dollars.

Tata Steel Defds opened at Rs. 2345 and declined to Rs. 2301. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 435 and downturned to Rs. 427. Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 1462 and advanced to Rs. 1470 but eased off to Rs. 1445. It was reported that a certain group of operators was unloading and tone was quiet.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, November 22

Bombay Dyeing (1460) 1462 1470 1442 1445 1442
Century (506) 510 512 498 499 497
Central India (475) 477 472
Kohinoor (609) 614 615 603 602 604
New Great (382) 387 380
Simplex (218) 221 217 216
Swadeshi (519) 522 515
Associated Cement (180) 178 177
Tram Ord (160) 160
Tata Hydro (190) 190
Tata Power (1830) 1840 1837 1842 1836 1830
T Steel Defd (2325) 2345 2312 2330 2302
T Steel Ord (431) 435 428 430 427
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (153/12) 153/8 154
Bellapur (281) 284 280 282/8 283
B Steam (495) 490
B Burma (617) 612 600 601

TEXTILES

Bombay, Nov. 22.

100 Ahmedabad Advance	338	0	
250 BUMBAY DYEING	1442	0	
100 CENTURY	497	0	
100 Colaba	261	0	
100 CENTRAL INDIA	472	0	
100 Coorla	262	0	
250 David	330	0	
250 Dawn	622	0	
1 E. D. Sassoon Defd	3	2	6
100 FINLAY	313	0	
100 GOKAK	322	0	
100 Hindustan	2700	0	
100 Indore	305	0	
100 Khatau	310	0	
100 KOHINOOR	604	0	
250 LAXMI	757	0	
100 MORARJI	610	0	
250 Model	246	0	
50 MYSORE	132	0	
200 NEW GREAT	380	0	
100 Oosmanshahi	253	0	
100 Podar	251	0	
100 Phoenix	482	0	
25 Sassoon Silk	102	0	
1000 Sholapur	6200	0	
50 SIMPLEX	216	0	
100 SWADESHI	515	0	
100 SWAN	330	0	
500 Vishnu	1600	0	
1000 Western	1720	0	

BANKS			
50-100 Baroda	119	0	
25-50 Central	55	0	
500 Imperial	1627	0	
125-500 Imp. Conty.	402	0	
50-100 India	149	0	
100 Reserve Bank	110	0	
5 Union	7	8	
CEMENTS			
100 ASSOCIATED	178	0	
INSURANCE			
10-50 British India	13	0	
100 Empire	727	0	
15-100 Jupiter	17	8	
20 Mercantile	74	8	
15-75 New India	59	8	
200 Oriental	4665	0	
10-50 Vulcan	11	6	
ELECTRIC			
100 Ahmedabad Old	187	0	
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY	1762	0	
10 Ajmer	13	0	
50 BOMBAY TRAM	160	0	
100 Bombay Suburban	188	2	
10 Broach	13	6	
100 Karachi	211	4	
100 Poona	217	8	
100 Surat	190	0	
1000 TATA HYDRO	190	0	
1000 TATA POWER	1830	0	
RAILWAYS			
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	885	0	
100 C. Province	111	0	
100 Dhond Baramati	104	4	
100 Gujarat	105	0	
100 Mandra Bhon	107	0	
100 Pachora Jamner	97	8	
100 Sara Sirajganj	107	0	
500 Tapti Valley X.D	643	0	
MININGS			
8 Burma Corp	5	1	
8sh Indian Copper	2	10	
10 Indian Iron and Steel	37	2	
30 SHIVRAJPUR	51	0	
10 Mucund Iron X.D.	14	0	
36 TATA STEEL DEF	2302	0	
75 TATA STEEL ORD	427	0	
100 Steel Corporation	22	14	
MISCELLANEOUS			
100 ALCOCK	675	0	
10 Air Services	2	14	
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	283	0	
200 Bombay Safe Dep.	650	0	
250 BOMBAY STEAM	490	0	
150 B Burma	601	0	
50 Burma Contry	195	0	
8sh Br B Petrol	3	14	6
100 IND BLEACHING	237	0	
50 Ind Invest Trust	61	0	
100 Indian Radio Def.	660	0	
100 Indian Radio Ord	630	0	
100 Port Canning	93	4	
30 PREMIER Con. X.D.	136	0	
15 Scindia	28	15	
25 Tata Oil	72	0	
10 Tata Chemical	18	10	
100 Wimco	226	0	
PREFERENCE			
7 p.c Andhra Valley	1560	0	
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	325	0	
7 pc Bom Tram (TF)	82	0	
5 p.c Central India (TF) X.D.	645	0	
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const 1st	122	0	
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const 2nd	118	0	
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	160	8	
7 1/2 p.c Tata Power XD	1655	0	
6 p.c Tata Steel 1st	216	0	
1-1/2 p.c Tata Steel 2nd	153	12	
7 p c Vishnu	746	0	
DEBENTURES			
3 3/4 p c Andhra Valley Deb	106	12	
4 p c. Bombay Telephone	50	2	
5 p.c. Morarji	104	0	
7 p.c Sholapur	71	8	

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, November 22

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 3/4 at New York.

London Spot and forward silver quotations were unchanged at 23 1/2d. New York Spot silver was also unchanged at 34 3/4 cents. London Bombay Spot and forward silver parity was Rs. 62-10-3. The local market was fairly steady and Stock Exchange operators were applying teji on silver.

Quotations were as under:—

GOLD			
Ready	43	14	3
Magsar	43	13	3
Posh	43	12	6
Sovereigns	29	9	6
SILVER			
Ready	63	1	0
Magsar	62	15	6
Posh	62	15	0

LONDON SILVER

London November 21

Spot	23	1/2
Forward	23	1/2

LONDON GOLD

London November 21

Gold Bars Fine per oz £8-8-0

AMERICAN COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS

New York, November 21

	This week	Season to-date	Corresponding week 1940/41	Season 1940.
Total in sight (excluding linters)	514	5,249	5,450	383
Forwarded to American mills including other American (excluding linters)	313	3,507	3,071	272
Exports from U. S. Ports	8	442	429	11
Stocks at U. S. Ports	—	3,380	—	3,198
Stocks at U. S. Interior towns	—	3,241	—	3,198
Receipts at U. S. Ports	111	1,704	1,896	101

N.B All in thousands of bales.

Certificated stocks ..... 123,000 bales.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, November 22

Following a decline of one point in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 243/8 for Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs. 244. At this level there was increased liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 241 but moderate support appeared and prices improved to Rs. 242/4/ The market feeling is moderately bullish.

Later on there was moderate buying and prices improved to Rs. 243/4. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under. Oomra was easy with some liquidation.

BROACH April/May Rs.	242	12	0
OOMRA Dec/Jan	204	4	0
OOMRA March	198	8	0
BENGAL Dec/Jan	144	0	0
BENGAL March	147	12	0

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below New York May 700 cent points at 331

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, November 21

Broach A/M highest 245 lowest 239 1/4 closing 244

Oomra D/J highest 211 lowest 203 3/4 closing 209 1/2

Oomra March highest 201 1/2 lowest 195 1/4 closing 200

Bengal D/J highest 148 lowest 143 1/4 closing 147

Bengal March highest 152 lowest 147 closing 151

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, November 21

T T London on:—	
New York	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
Madrid	40.50
Montreal	4.43/4.47
Berne	17.30/17.40
Stockholm	16.85/16.95

LONDON SEEDS

London, November 21

Rozario Santa Fe	22
Barletta Russo	22
South Australian	27/6

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, November 22

The market opened steady, but later showed a gradual decline. Tata Deferreds opened at 2220 and receded to 2175. Tata Ordinaries, after opening at 415, were lower at 410. Bombay Dyeings opened at 1345 and finished at 1335. Indian Irons firmed up to 37-2, and Bengal Steels to 22-12.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day:

Tata Deferreds (2220) 2220 2200 2205 2190 2195 2175 2180

Tata Ordinaries (412) 415 411 412 410 411

Tata Ordinary 411; Tata Deferred 2180; Indian Iron 37/2; Steel Corpn of Bengal 22/12; Bombay Dyeing 1335; Central India 386/14; Century 440; Gokak 253/2; Kohinoor 502/8; Simplex 168; Andhra Valley 1750; Tata Hydro 185; Tata Power 1712/8; Associated Cement 170; Belapur 228/12; Bombay Burma (old) 540.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 22.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/57 Loan	98-1
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	96-0
3 per cent 1951/52 Loan	99-12
3 per cent 1949/52 Loan	100-0
4 per cent 1961/70 Loan	111-0
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	103-13
3 per cent War Bonds	102 0
4 1/2 per cent 1955 Loan	114-13
TAX FREE LOANS	
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	110-15
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	116-0
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	128-8
CORPORATION DEBENTURE	
4 per cent B P T 1947	111-8
4 per cent M Deb 1947	110 8
5 per cent M Deb 1965	116-8
6 per cent M Deb 1954	129 0
6 per cent K P T 1956	129 8

Trend: Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, November 22

LONDON:—
Banks buying 90 days/8t 1/6 1/4 2 months
Banks buying 90 days/8t 1/6 9/32 Three months.
Banks buying 90 days/8t 1/6 9/32 Four months.

B C RATES:—
T T 1/5 15/16; D D 1/5 15/16
Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32; D D 1/5 31/32
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32; D D 1/6 1/8

NEW YORK:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 332 3/4; D D Rs. 332 3/4.
Banks buying T T Rs. 329 1/2; D D Rs. 328 1/2
Cross Rates Dol. 4.02 1/2; 3 1/2.

MONTREAL:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 302 1/2; D D Rs. 302 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs. 297 1/4; D D Rs. 295 3/4
Cross Rates Dol. 4.43/47.

JAVA:—
Banks selling T T Gld 56 3/4; D D Gld 56
Banks buying T T Gld 57 1/2; D D Gld 57 1/2
Cross Rates Gld 7.58/62.

JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T not quoting; D D not quoting.
Banks buying T T not quoting; D D not quoting.
Cross Rates Sh. 1/2 1/2.

BERNE:—
Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4; D D nil.
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2; D D nil.
Cross Rates Fcs 17 30/40.

STOCKHOLM:—
Banks selling T T K 123; D D K 123
Banks buying T T K 128; D D K 128
Cross Rates K 16.85/95.

SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling T T Rs 158; D D Rs. 158
Banks buying T T Rs. 155; D D Rs 155
Cross Rates Sh. 2/4 5/32 7/32

HONGKONG:—
Banks selling T T Rs 85 1/4; D D Rs. 84 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs. 81 1/2; D D Rs. 81 1/2.
Cross Rates Sh. 1/3 1/32

SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling T T not quoting; D D not quoting.
Banks buying T T not quoting; D D not quoting.
Cross Rates Sh. 0-3 3/16

MEXICO:—
Banks selling T T Rs 67.27; D D 66.27
Banks buying T T Rs. 63.04; D D Rs 62.04
Cross Rates Pec. 19.5 21.5

LISBON:—
Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nom; D D Esc 7.35 nom.
Banks buying T T Esc 7.55; D D Esc 7.55
Cross Rates Esc 99.80 100 20

NEW YORK:—
Cross Rate Dol 4.03 3/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £8/8/0 Ready
New York Silver 34 3/4
London Silver 23 1/2 Ready; 23 1/2 Forward
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call unquoted
1 to 2 months 1/4 per cent
3 to 6 months 1/2 per cent.
9 months 3/4 per cent.
Tone:—Very easy

AMERICAN COTTON GINNING

The Census Bureau Report shows that the amount of cotton ginned upto 14th November was 8,808,000 bales as compared with 7,964,000 bales ginned on the 1st instant. Last year at this time total ginnings were 100,72,000 bales and in 1939/40 stood at 10,682,000 bales.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES

London, November 21

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£69	1/2	
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£91	7/8	
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£99	1/4	
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£82	1/8	
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£106	1/2	
War loan 3 1/2 per cent	£104	1/2	
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/1990	£114	1/2	
Victory bonds 4 per cent	£113	7/8	
Chartered Bank of I A and China	£9	3/8	
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg)	£77		
National Bank of India	£36	1/8	

Fifteen Days With Subhas

(Continued from Page 10)

bosom friend of Subhas. The door-keeper of the library testified to having seen this bosom friend, half an hour before the assault on Mr. Oaten. He said that it was the same student who had peeped into the library. The "culprit" however, refused to own up. But the college authorities went ahead with the trial and rusticated Subhas and his friend for two years.

Again Subhas had proved to be a problem for his parents. "I know you were born to kill me with grief" said Prabhavatidevi once more to her son.

* * *

Family Hopes Blasted

Subhas proved to be the greatest problem of his family at a moment of its supreme happiness: Janakinath Bose's ambition was to see one of his sons installed in the Civil Service. He had seen great hopes in Subhas. But the rustication in college stood as a stumbling block. Janakinath moved heaven and earth to get the ban lifted by the University Syndicate, so that Subhas could complete his college course in time for the competitive test. Two years were spent in these attempts. The term of expulsion was over by then. But there was no knowing whether Subhas would prove to be the good boy and rejoin college. He was not the type to be carried away by entreaties. The family was on tenterhooks. Suddenly one day, Subhas got enthusiastic and took a step which gave supreme happiness to his father. He rejoined college almost on the eve of the degree examination. There was no need for mugging up of text-books in the case of Subhas. He read them once like novels and topped the list in the University.

Would Subhas fulfil the wishes of the family and leave for England? There was no knowing. Subhas had no attraction for the Civil Service. He hesitated for long time and kept the family in cruel suspense. One evening, however, he looked a changed boy. He entered the parlour and bowed to his mother. "I respect your wishes. I will leave for England," he said. But his reluctance to be a Civil Servant was evident from a letter addressed to a friend:-

"The last few days have been spent in a mental storm. After a great fight within myself I gave my consent but could not console my mind that my decision had been right. There will be a great difficulty if I come out successful. I shall lose sight of my ideal."

Subhas came out with flying colours at the competitive test. But he was a disillusioned man during the period of probation. The mould through which he passed to fit himself into the steel frame shocked him. He was already in correspondence with C. R. Das.

"Have resigned. Returning." was the cryptic cable that he sent on the eve of taking a boat for India.

Subhas is amused when you question him about the Civil Service test. I was anxious to put him in a reminiscent mood about it during the tour. On two occasions, I raised the question but Subhas waved me away as though in disgust. But at the dinner table one day, he suddenly got reminiscent.

"The Civil Service Test is as easy as this", he said, raising a sweet to his lips and gobbling it. "I once thought it was a genuine intelligence test. If it was, I I should never have come out successful. I just mugged up a heap of books. Of course, God has given me a good memory."

* * *

Subhas And The Press

Subhas has been a problem also for the Press. "Meet me at 8 a.m. for the interview" he tells the newsmen, forgetting for the moment, that he is likely to be in bed at that hour. They will have to thank their stars if the reporters get him by noon. There is nothing with him that could be called a plan for the day. In the work-a-day life, Subhas, as mere Mr. Subhas takes events as they come. They will never have been anticipated by him. But as a politician he is different. He is calculating, secretive, never for a moment, letting his mind speak through his eyes or face. He is almost a Buster Keaton among politicians, I mean, a man with an "India-rubber face."

I cannot help recalling an incident in Gujarat revealing of the mind of Subhas: Three thousand villagers of Sarbhon in Surat District were waiting for his Darshan. He had first to go to Bardoli from Surat by an early morning train and then take a bus or car to Sarbhon. Subhas took things easy in the morning. At the eleventh hour, a bunch of collegians representative of both sexes, turned up to see him. If there is one thing that Subhas cannot do, it is to refuse an autograph to young men and women. Such of the Surat collegians as owned autograph albums piled them up in front of Subas. Others tore sheets from note-books for taking his autograph. The result was disastrous. The morning train did not wait for Subhas but the three thousand villagers of Sarbhon did and in vain. There was no convenient train till the next day. By that time, Subhas's tour programme had been changed, not by himself, but by friends. And Sarbhon was scratched out entirely from the list of villages to be visited.

Two days later, a deputation on behalf of Subhas's supporters at Sarbhon waited on him at Bulsar. They complained bitterly that two things had undermined the confidence of Sarbhon people in the Forward Bloc. One was Subhas's statement on Prohibition and the other was his failure to give "Darshan."

"Our Party will be nowhere at this rate" moaned the deputationists. Subhas listened to the tale of Sarbhon's woe in silence. He looked as unmoved as Buster Keaton for full ten minutes. At the end of it, he revealed his mind, expressing a sentiment which he has often done in private conversation and in letters to his intimate friends:—

"People will speak well or ill—this is the way of the world—but my sublime self-consciousness consists in this that I am not moved by it. I have been realising day by day, that I have got a definite mission in my life and for that I am bearing the body and I am not to drift in the current of popular opinion."

Indian Automobile Industry

Satyamurthi Appeals To Government To Treat It As War Effort

MADRAS, Nov. 21.

In the course of a statement to the press on the automobile industry Mr. S. Satyamurthi, MLA (Central) says:—

"It is a pity that even in such times as these, when the people of India are constantly told that war is nearing India's doors and that therefore India must wake up, the exercisions of an industrial entrepreneur like Walchand Hirachand should not find adequate or prompt encouragement at the hands of the Government of India.

One should like to know why the Government of India with such a strong Indian personnel and with an Indian member in charge of this portfolio, should hesitate to help the promoters of the Indian automobile manufacturing scheme."

Mr. Satyamurthi adds, "it cannot be forgotten that the motor industry is both a war time and peacetime industry. But the Government go on placing their orders with foreign manufacturers, instead of promoting the Swadeshi industry. As Mr. Walchand Hirachand has pointed out in a recent letter, the India Office seems to have no objection to the starting of the automobile manufacturing industry, if the Government of India accept it as a "war effort" And can the Government of India forget the examples of the Australian and Canadian Governments? They have everything in their power to promote this industry in their countries and they are succeeding rapidly. One hopes, apart from politics, the Government of India will at least do its duty by the country, when it claims that it is doing everything in its power to make India ready for any war effort which may be called for."—A. P.

Crore Order For South India

MADRAS, Nov. 21.

Interesting details of important orders placed and of several war supply needs being produced for the first time in South India were given by Mr. M. A. Srinivasan, Controller of Supply, Government of India, at a recent meeting of the Madras War Supply Advisory Committee.

The total value of the orders placed during September and October last amounted to nearly a crore of rupees. Textiles continue to be a strong feature and other orders include munitions items, timber and leather articles, padlocks and dried potatoes

Orders for many thousands yards of parachute silk are being placed with power-driven silk factories in South India.

The present production of cutlery in South India will need very considerable expansion to meet even a portion of the new demands and efforts are being made with the active support of the Local Government to expand thi industry.

Chemical works in South India are also working at and producing new products not manufactured before, one of the most important of which is a moulding powder for plastics similar to bakelite.—A. P.

Senior Cadet Capt. K. S. Shahabudin, winner of the Viceroy's Gold Medal for being the best cadet from among the cadets of the I.M.M.T.S. Dufferin for 1941.

Student of Bombay held a public meeting on Chowpatty sands on Sunday evening to protest against the holding of the Pentangular Cricket Tournament. Photo shows Mr. Shah, Secretary of the All-India Students' Union, addressing the gathering.

MAHATMA'S EDICT

CONCERTED MOVE BY COMMUNALISTS TO UNDERMINE IT

By J. C. MAITRA

The latest to join the chorus of approbation of the communal basis of the Pentangular is the Bombay Pentangular Cricket Tournament Committee itself. In a statement to the Press, the Committee says, "Bombay is recognised as the home of Indian cricket and this recognition it is submitted is largely due to the Pentangular Tournament which has fostered team spirit and provided the public with an annual Carnival enjoyed and celebrated by all communities. The enthusiasm and interest shown by the public in this tournament rather than in provincial cricket, is construed in some quarters as a manifestation of communal feeling. This, however, in the opinion of the committee, is a misconstruction. That large numbers come to witness this tournament is due to the fact that they get here a chance of seeing the best cricketing talent and the highest standard of the game in India."

PENTANGULAR COMMITTEE'S DEFENCE

It is really very interesting to hear from the Pentangular Committee that the enthusiasm and interest shown by the public in the Pentangular is not a manifestation of commercial feeling. If it is not so, I ask why the Hindu fans alone rush to the ground to garland the Hindu batsman who has just scored a century? Why the members of the other communities do not join with their Hindu brethren? It is the same when a Muslim player of a Parsi does it. The fact is that the communal spirit is at its height at the time and the communal approbatieon is only a sign or manifestation of that rivalry. If the Bombay cricket-goers are so non-communal as the Pentangular Committee avers, I ask why should they not support a competition like the Zone Pentangular, in place of the communal one, which will unquestionably provide a higher standard of cricket and much keener contests.

TOLL OF COMMUNALISM

The fact is that the Pentangular Committee is trying to hide its cloak of communalism by an appeal to a higher sense of cricket. It cannot, however, be denied that the "home of Indian cricket and the abode of the communal Pentangular" has a much longer record of communal riots than any other city in India.

A SHARE OF CREDIT

The Pentangular Committee has further explained its position in regard to the Ranji Trophy. Instead of obstructing its growth as some people seem to accuse it it actually helped the formation of the Bombay Cricket Association—the body which took over the Control of Cricket in Bombay. "The public should know," says the Pentangular Committee, "that in the year 1935 various provincial associations had advised the Board of Control for Cricket in India to discontinue the Ranji Trophy Tournament, and had it not been for the Bombay Cricket Association, the Ranji Trophy Tournament would have come to an end that year." Evidently, the Pentangular Committee claims a share of the credit due to the B. C. A. because it had a hand at its birth and perhaps in the building up of its finances.

SIR CHIMANLAL'S OPINION

We are all grateful to the Pentangular Committee for all that it has done for the improvement of Indian Cricket. At the same time, we must condemn the communal character of the tournament which is doing a lot of harm to the best interests of the country. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad has hit the nail on the head in applauding the action of the Jam Saheb. He says: "It may be said that a person like myself, who has not taken any active interest in sport is not entitled to express an opinion in this matter. But I venture to say that sport is a great national activity and as such all persons interested in the future of India have a right to consider and express their opinion about the desirability or otherwise of sport on communal basis."

EFFECT ON YOUTH

"Moreover, sport has taken such a great hold of the people of India" continues Sir Chimanlal, "that its importance and significance cannot be disregarded. Vast crowds attend cricket, football and other events and as is natural, youth forms the major portion of the audience. That being so, anything that leaves an impression on the mind of youth is a great and important factor in the building up of the character and national characteristics. It is thus obvious that a great sports spectacle may work for good or bad. In Pentangular matches, the paramount factor of interest and excitement is that vicory or defeat is applauded or deplored on lines that are not geographical but purely religious. Each community is pitted against the other in what is called friendly rivalry but thousands of youngsters are thereby enthused and elated on communal lines and are inadvertently moved to take sides on a communal basis and to glory in victory on a communal basis."

THE TRAGEDY OF INDIA

"Amongst the illiterate masses emphasises Sir Chimanlal, "Sport on a comunal basis is a positive meance. Thousands of people of all communities look upon victory or defeat as a gain or blow to communal prestige" "The tragedy of India is that the younger generation is being injected with the communal virus. Let there be no communalism at least in sports. sport is something that youth likes enjoys and understands. Sport, therefore, should be free from any taint of communalism. The present Pentangular matches make the youth of the country think in terms of Hindus, Muslims, Parsis, etc., when they should in the real interests of the country, be led to think and act always as Indians first and everything else afterwards."

OPINIONS OF NO VALUE

In conclusion Sir Chimanlal says, "Some eminent cricketers have come forward to express their opinion in favour of the Pentangular. They say that communal cricket matches have brought the cricket of India to a high pitch of efficiency. That may be so but the question has to be looked at and determined by higher considerations of national solidarity and unity, and in this respect I venture to say that the opinion of people who have been playing in the Pentangular for many years and are—so to say—bred in it, is not of much value and that the opinion of those who can take a larger view about cricket in its relation to national character and interests is of much greater value."

NATIONAL INTERESTS SACRIFICED

Need I add anything more to what has been said by Sir Chimanlal? The arguments that he has advanced in condemnation of the communal character of the Pentangular, are not at all new. In fact they have been repeated in these columns on many an occasion. But the manner and emphasis with which he has advanced them are characteristic of the eminent lawyer and thinker that he is. Unfortunately for this land the soundest arguments will have no effect on those concerned. They are determined to carry on the harmful competition as long as they can. Like all communalists they are all blinded by communal interests. National interests have no consideration at their hands.

NEO-GANDHI-ITES TURN TAIL

Last year the members of the Hindu Gymkhana forced a withdrawal of the Hindu team which made the Pentangular a farce. This was done merely to uphold the prestige of Mahatma Gandhi. Evidently the question of his prestige does not arise this year, although he has repeated the ban against communalism in sport. I have not yet heard of any move to withdraw from the contest, and there are barely three weeks for the competition to commence. From what I have learnt, the members of the Hindu Gymkhana have turned wholesale into supporters of the communal tournament. All the so-called Gandhiites appear to have turned tail! If this is the state of affairs at the Hindu Gymkhana, one can welll imagine the strength of opinion in the other Gymkhanas who have been always in favour of the Pentangular.

RUMOUR ABROAD

It may, therefore, be taken for granted that the Pentangular will be staged next month with the Hindus as participants. It may be that some of the star players of the country will be absent. We are still in the dark as to the attitude of the Gaekwar, Holkar and Bhopal. It is rumoured that they will allow their players to participate in the tournament despite the appeals of the Jam Saheb, Sir Vijay of Vizianagram, and others. It is also stated that Amarnath, Banerjee and Vinoo Mankad—and others who may come under the ban—will take part in the competition. How far these rumours can be relied upon I cannot say. The next two or three weeks will show.

"MEENA" IN SUNDAY STANDARD

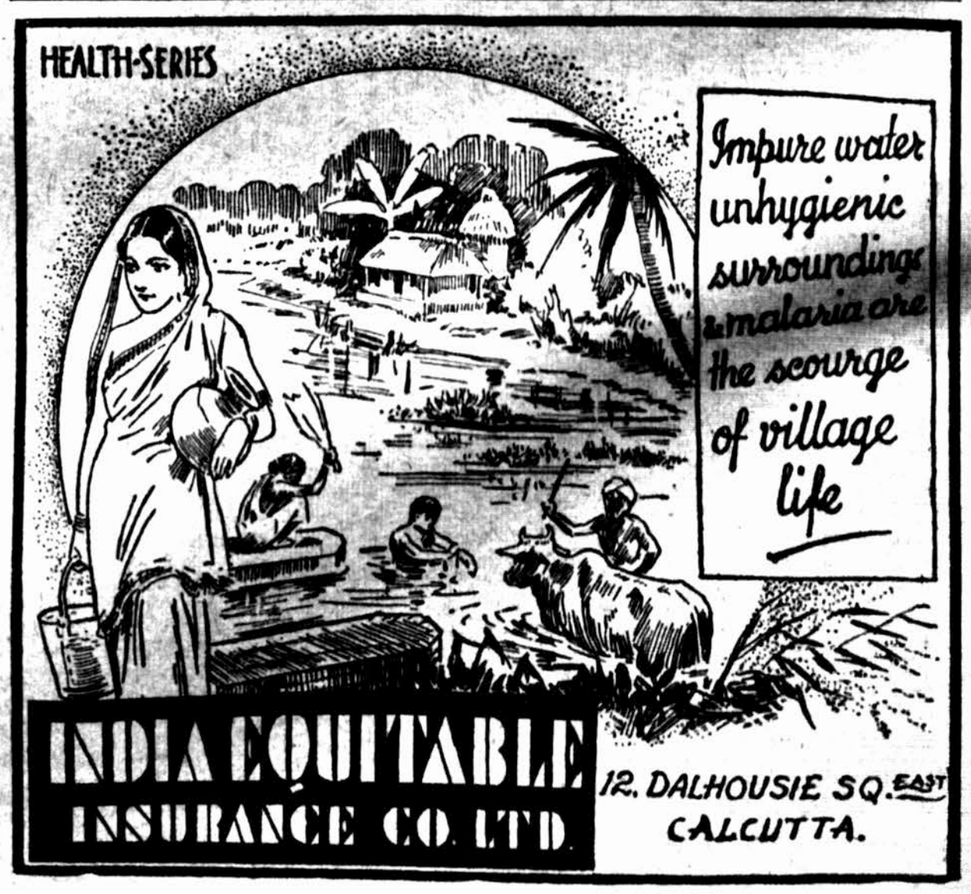
In a recent article in the "Sunday Standard", "Meena" has ridiculed my suggestion for the abolition of cricket in India. Such unimportant reasons as time, energy and money do not weigh with him. What does it matter if a match is played for three, four or even six days, he seems to ask. I do not know how many people in India can afford to play or watch not one or two matches, but a series of them every season. Nor can I point out many players who have the energy, strength and vitality to withstand them for a number of seasons in the enervating climate of this country. Perhaps "Meena" has forgotten that the matches of longer duration are of recent origin in India. We have yet to see how they flourish. The question of finance is still engaging the serious attention of most of the provincial associations and clubs. "Meena" will render a great service to them if he can solve that difficult problem.

AN ARGUMENT OVERLOOKED

"Meena" has further conveniently omitted to refer to another argument of mine and that is about restricted field of cricket in the world of sport. I pointed out that this game is played only in a few countries of the British Empire. Among them South Africa and Australia do not want to have much to do with us—the former on account of our skin and the latter on account of our poor standard! The other countries like West Indies and New Zealand are too far away. The only country left is England. She has far too many engagements to entertain us frequently. Should we spend so much money, energy and time in promoting a game which leaves us secluded in the world of sport. My advocacy of football and hockey in preference has left "Meena" cold. In his opinion they are so tame that he has compared them with musical chair!

CONFUSION OF THOUGHT

The communal aspect of the Pentangular he has again mixed up with International matches. "Meena" has taken Dr. Subbaroyan the President of the Board of Control to task for attending a match between Indians and Europeans. My dear "Meena", we do want such matches. We should also favour matches between Maharashtrians, Gujaratis, Punjabis, Bengalees, Madrasis and even Goans, because they would include members of all communities. What we object to is the formation of teams on religious basis, like Hindus, Muslims, Parsis and Christians. The root cause of the trouble is certainly the existence of communal clubs and Gymkhanas in the city. In some cases it may be unavoidable. But for heaven's sake, do not parade them before the public with communal names and banners. They create more animosity and bitterness than a mere communal formation.


HEALTH-SERIES
Impure water unhygienic surroundings & malaria are the scourge of village life
INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
12. DALHOUSIE SQ. EAST CALCUTTA.
Bombay Branch: MHERWAN BUILDING, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

"Prayer" (Drawn by Bro. Dinkerrai Pathak).

FOR NEW MEMBERS

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, immediately.

NAME IN FULL.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE.....BOY OR GIRL.....

DATE OF NEXT BIRTHDAY.....

Write in BLOCK Letters VERY neatly please and post this form to DADA—"Gulistan."—Khar, Bombay, enclosing nine pies stamps to cover postage.

Bro. Mohan Tavargeri of Bijapur won the first prize in Story-telling.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I am very glad to see that a large number of enquiries is coming to me every day and also to the General Secretary, Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, in connection with the proposed children's trip to Sind during the ensuing Christmas holidays.

Travel in itself is the best education that boys and girls can have, and here is a chance which the parents, guardians, teachers and scouters—all interested in this educational activity can well avail of by co-operating with the Association to make the trip a grand success.

The party will visit Karachi, Larkhana, Mohan-jo-Daro, Sukkur Barrage and Hyderabad, where they will be shown round all the important educational and historical places. Besides, children will have an opportunity to learn self-help and self-reliance and come in closer contact with their co-travellers and form friendships with their brethren in Sind.

It may be emphasised that there is no restriction of caste, creed, colour or sex to join the proposed tour. Boys and girls will be taken under the guidance of the Balkan-ji-Bari workers who are well experienced ladies and gentlemen. Who knows no such opportunity may avail again. So the advantage must be taken now. Send for full particulars, enclosing a five-pice self-addressed envelope.

To-day the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari (All-India Children's Association) boys and girls will be at Marve-Manori for a whole day excursion. It is hoped they will have a very happy time together. An account of the excursion will appear in the "Corner" of December 7. In the next week's "Corner" I propose to give full details and particulars about the proposed children's trip to Sind

From every burning bush, there shines
The promise of Eternal care!

* * *

Reward Of Kindness

The following interesting story has been sent for publication by Bro. V. B. Shibu:—

Once upon a time, long long ago there was a little boy, named Babu. Somehow he had injured his leg and therefore was bedridden and could not play like other boys and girls.

One day there was a feeble sound at the window. Babu called his mother, "oh, mummy, mummy please open the window."

When she came, she opened the window, and there enterd a baby nightingale with one of its wings wounded.

Babu cried, "oh, mummy, may I keep it, this little nightingale? oh, oh!" His mother laughed and said, "yes, by all means."

After that Mother and Babu nursed the baby bird. One day Mother went to town and left Babu with the nightingale.

As the nightingale was almost well, it began to fly around the room. However, it fell down. Babu saw this, and without thinking, jumped out of his bed and ran towards the little bird. The nightingale hopped up on his finger.

When Mother returned and found that Babu could walk, they were both so happy that they cried out of joy.

After that Babu played on the lawn and his pet nightingale flew happily to the branch of a tree nearby!

* * *

Enrolled in the Balkan-ji-Bari: An Associate, Bro. S. B. Agarwal; A member, Bro. N. D. Pathak and a companion, Bro. Abdul Azik S. M. Jafer.

We Give Thanks

Here is a poem, sent by Bro. S B. Desai:—

For golden days and silver nights,
For trees of beauty, gypsy clad
In glorious hues of red and gold
For these rich gifts we should be glad.

For sight of sun, a shield of gold
Above a stately oak-crowned height,
The dripping silver of the moon
Upon the quiet trees at night.
Nature assumes her splendid task
Of scattering blessings, great and rare,

All Laugh (A Game)

Sis. Hasu has sent the following game, which I hope all shall enjoy playing:—

For this laughable game you must borrow two saucers full of flour from mother and two tea spoons.

Blindfold two of the players and make them kneel down opposite each other, but, try and not let them see the saucers of flour.

Hand a saucer and teaspoon to each of them, and tell them that they are to feed each other with the contents of the saucers. Of course, they will not know what their saucers contain, and you can guess how funny it is to watch them trying to feed each other with the flour.

When their faces are nicely bespattered, take off the handkerchiefs and let them look at themselves in a glass.

They will laugh.

* * *

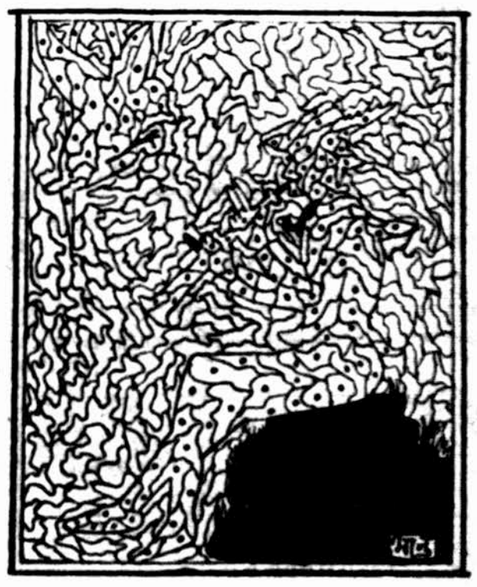
A Good Catch

Sis. Roshan Bhimoria wants you to try the following with your friend:—

Go up to your friend and say to him excitedly, "I'm leaving school to-day."

Your friend will say, "Are you really?" You should reply, "Yes of course, I cannot take it home with me!"

* * *



Take up your pen and ink the portions where you see dots in the above picture: you will get a good shadow picture (Sent by Bro. Bhanuprasad Bhatt, Nadiad).

The Leaning Tower

A fact sent by Bro. Hamid Ali Khan: Did you know it?

The famous Leaning Tower of Pisa took nearly two centuries to build. It was started in 1174 and completed in 1350, and is 179ft. high. The ground on the south side is believed to have sunk and so caused the tower to lean.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

A Good Bite Satifies.

REGINE warns

Beware Of The Glamour Boy!

Dear Regine:

I am mystified by what has happened to a friend of mine in the matter of romance. I hope you can explain it to me.

She was married for fifteen years to a decent, home-loving husband who adored her, but was very unsuccessful financially. The last five years of that marriage she had an affair with a rich young man five years younger than herself. Her husband, completely blind, accepted him as a family friend.

Then one day he found an incriminating letter. Broken-hearted he called his wife to him and told her she must choose between him and her paramour at the same time telling the younger man he would have to marry Claire if her choice centered on him. Well it did. And for a while we all thought Cinderella had materialised out of the fairy tale. For Claire actually went from rags to riches she also acquired a magnificent home with a dol. 5,000 garden, a de luxe car, European travel and all the concomitant things wealth brings.

Yet, curiously enough, she has lost every vestige of her beauty. She has faded like a rose petal left out in the rain. Her present husband treats her shabbily in the presence of her friends, never failing to humiliate her whenever possible. I can't understand it when he was so mad about her before marriage. What has happened?

PANDORA.

Got What She Deserved!

Your friend was an alluring phantom, Pandora, to the young man who pursued her so ardently. But as a breakfast table companion, luncheon opposite, and dinner table mate, she has undoubtedly ceased to be intriguing to him.

Some men are so constituted that nothing but the chase will satisfy them and like some dogs who shrink from the kill they helped track down, these men actually have no intention of marrying the woman they read poetry to, play the guitar for, etc.

In the old days the soft-voiced troubadour did quite a bit of travelling (even though there were no bicycles) but no one every thought of settling down with one. Claire has gained the whole world it seems to me, but has lost her soul. She has also learned there worse fates than having to wash your own curtains and wear knitted dresses. Her young husband probably only sees her as an aging woman, five years older than himself.....and not nearly so desirable as when she was unattainable. He probably liked to romanticize about himself, and being the shut out and mysterious lover appealed to his sense of the drama. But now that the curtain has rolled up and there is a free for-all right at home.....Johnny discovers he liked Claire as a lost lady much more than as a newly rich lady with a menage!

This is one of these examples of Divine Justice, it seems to me. What do you think?

EAST MEETS WEST—And Sari fraternizes with the frock at the race course. Mrs. K. U. Advani *(right)* snapped with friends at the paddock.

A PAGE FOR WOMEN

ONE ARGUMENT FOR MARRIAGE!

(From Our Own Correspondent).

CHICAGO, (By Mail).

Married men—so far as their morale is concerned, can stand economic stress better than bachelors. When times are hard, married men with several dependents seem to have a more cheerful outlook on life than those without such responsibilities.

These conclusions were reported to the American Psychological Association by Prof. Goodwin Watson, of Columbia University. He based them on the attitude of 539 unemployed men, who were tested for occupational morale, stressing ambition and the belief that one gets ahead by hard work rather than by luck of "pull".

Another test, a life-satisfaction index, included the liking for people and various kinds of activities.

"Tough" mindedness, which prevents worry over minor failures or slights, and freedom from depression, nervousness, fears and unhappiness.

RODOFEN

Highly Concentrated Dental Cream

FOR

STRONG, SPARKLING SET OF TEETH

Free from Inert Loading or any harmful materials

BENGAL CHEMICAL
CALCUTTA : BOMBAY.

Agents:—

ORIENT DRUG AGENCY
Princess Street, Bombay 2.

THE ERSATZ BRIDEGROOM!

Marriage By Radio For German Soldiers

Moscow radio, broadcasting in German recently, quoted a letter written by a Nazi lance-corporal named Schoppenstedt, to a family magazine at home. The letter was printed by the magazine

It described the latest Nazi achievement for the benefit of German brides—the radio marriage to soldier grooms at the front.

Lance-Corporal Schoppenstedt wrote: "The radio wedding is very romantic, and it makes it possible to economise in soldiers' leave.

"The groom is represented at the ceremony by a German steel helmet. This is very symbolical and very beautiful. But I would rather be present myself at my wedding."

Addressing Schoppenstedt, the Moscow commentator said: "You would like to attend your own wedding. You can. But there is one condition. Hitler and his gang must be wiped from the face of the earth first

"This is your task. By destroying Hitler and Nazism you save your own life and that of the mother of your future children".

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

WHY CAN'T YOU BE POLITE, MOPSY? IT DOESN'T COST ANYTHING!
NEITHER DOES BEING RUDE, AND YOU GET MUCH MORE RESPONSE!
GLADYS PARKER
1-4

HEROES WITHOUT UNIFORMS!

Civilians' Courage In War-Time Britain

By WINIFRED HOLMES

Recently a Fenland farmer, Mr. George Dudley Bowes, was walking towards his twelve-acre wheatfield when he saw, to his astonishment, a giant Nazi bomber taxi-ing across it.

He ran back to his house and told his wife to inform the police. Then he grabbed his sporting gun and rushed into the yard shouting to his cowman, Frank Warnes, to accompany him.

"We ran across a field and crept up to the hedge." Said the farmer. "Through it I saw five Germans standing round the 'plane. One of them was obviously about to destroy it.

"'Hey', I called. 'Stop that lark' He took no notice, so I fired a shot into the air, and hollered, 'Chuck up your hands!'

"They did, and we disarmed them."

Now Mr. Bowes and Frank Warnes have been specially mentioned by the King for their coolness in preventing the destruction of a valuable German bomber and capturing its crew.

Saved Two On Way To Work

Tough little Jock Mills from "up near Motherwell" was once a champion flyweight boxer. Although only 5 ft. 2 ins. he has muscles of steel and a brave heart.

Fighting in Flanders with the Seaforth Highlanders, he was invalided out of the Army just before Dunkirk. Now he works in a South-East coast town, where he lives with his wife and baby.

Early one morning he was on his way to work when a Nazi bomber swooped in from the sea. The street shook with the explosions of bombs and a number of houses nearby were blasted into heaps of debris.

Jock Mills ran to the spot. Muffled cries were coming up from the ground floor back room of a shattered house.

Without hesitation he started to tunnel through the wreckage. Five hours later he reached the victim.

"I saw a pram handle", he said afterwards. "There was a wee baby in the pram covered with bricks. First thing I did was to put a finger into its mouth and clear out the muck that was suffocating it.

"Then I started to go to its mother, pulling away the stuff over her as gently as I could. There was a pipe in the way and I had to cut it with a saw.

"Then I had to cut through the bed she was on, and at last I pulled her out. There was another child, but I found she was dead —a bonny wee thing about five. Still the other two are doing nicely."

Heroines Of The Wards

Two nurses and a woman doctor have been specially decorated recently for heroism.

Probationer Nurse Dorothy Gardner, aged 23, who has won the George Medal, is so seriously injured that it may be twelve months before she leaves hospital.

During a raid she was helping to get the patients of the Royal East Sussex Hospital, Hastings, to shelter when she heard the scream of a falling bomb. Immediately she threw herself across the body of an elderly woman patient who was still in bed.

The bomb hit the building and the roof fell in. Nurse Gardner was covered with wreckage but her patient was unhurt.

Another hospital heroine is tiny Nurse Valentine Howell, 60 years old, and only 4 ft. 10 ins. tall, who has been awarded the British Empire Medal. One night she was on relief duty at the Colindale Hospital, Hendon, when a serious raid developed over London.

The hospital was hit, and the roof fell in. Nurse Howell helped to move the patients to one of the kitchens, which was still undamaged.

While doing this, she came upon a man trapped under his bed. Behind him the ceiling and wall of the ward began to fall. As they crashed Nurse Howell, with a herculean effort, pulled him out of danger, and got him to safety.

"I am naturally a nervous woman", she said afterwards, "but, thank God, I didn't feel nervous when I found there was someone to be looked after."

Worked Head Downwards

"Congratulations, you have won the George Medal", telegraphed the medical staff of a London hospital to a woman colleague, Dr. Laura Bateman, who was holidaying in Ireland.

One night, when the Brook Hospital, Shooter's Hill, was bombed, the staff quarters received a direct hit and two maids were buried under the debris.

"They're in great pain", the hospital's medical officer, Dr. Bateman, was told.

She rushed to the scene and was able to reach the first girl fairly quickly and give her a morphia injection.

But the other victim was pinned down by girders and a pile of masonry on top of which another mass of debris threatened to crash down at any moment.

Dr. Bateman did not hesitate. Sliding head-first into the hole which had been made in the rubble, she asked a porter to hold her ankles while she pulled away pieces of wood and brick which separated her from the imprisoned girl.

At last she reached her and administered the merciful injection. Two hours later the maid still drowsy from the drug, was safely rescued.

And These Are China's Unsung Heroes!

CHUNGKING.

Among the unsung heroes in the efficient Chinese wartime postal service are the military postmen who brave bullets twenty four hours a day to keep the front line civilians and troops in contact with the rest of the world.

Undaunted by the difficulties caused by the war, the Chinese Postal Administration under the Ministry of Communications maintains an excellent service in Free China, "occupied" areas as well as behind the enemy lines. At the end of 1940, post offices and postal agencies under the control of Free China numbered 66,000, of which 6,000 had been recently opened. Postal routes in 1940 totalled 502,000 kilometres. A large number of these postal offices and agencies are located in the war areas where thousands of hardy postmen are daily chancing death to get the mail through.

In places close to the frontlines, where normal means of communications have been disrupted, these military postmen work according to the ancient courier relay system which dates back 3,000 years to the Chow dynasty. This primitive postal service, which was vividly described by Marco Polo, has been revived: Letters, printed matter and parcels are carried by couriers and pack animals to China's 3,000-mile war front.

These postmen have no families and no homes. Exposed to dangers and racing against time every day, they receive only meagre pay as compared with the high cost of living at the near front where things are scarce. But they are loyal and responsible. They move even faster than the army on the march in the discharge of their duties. They work closely with the military intelligence corps at the front. Their life is hard and uncertain.

The duties of these military postmen are manifold. Their chief activity is to open new postal routes in even the most isolated places as soon as troops arrive there. They have to arrange the transport for express mail. These mobile post offices are usually located in the country with military headquarters. Hence they must devise routes to link up with the nearest regular postal network. But the military postal system serves not only the men in uniform but also the local populace which otherwise has very little contact with the outside world. With the postal service also comes civilization to isolated villages and towns in the form of newspapers magazines and books.

The military post transports thousands of official documents and personal letters from the frontlines to the rear and vice versa. This double traffic is a great boon both to the soldiers and their folks at home.

Whenever places near frontlines are threatened or new points recovered, the military post offices immediately take over the mail in these areas until normal postal service is possible. When Nanning in southern Kwangsi Province was recovered from the enemy, the military postmen resumed service as soon as the Chinese troops marched into the city.

Since the outbreak of hostilities, a number of provincial capitals and trade ports have been occupied by the enemy, but the post offices continue to function in the occupied areas under the Directorate-General of Posts, which is now in Kunming. In every case when the district head office happens to be occupied, a sub-office is established in the unoccupied area of the postal district for enemy's lines. The number of post offices in the war zones that had to be closed or reduced have been more than offset by the new offices opened in the hinterland, such as Szechwan, Hupeh, Kweichow and Yunnan where a phenomenal increase in all postal activities was recorded as a result of the mass migration in face of the Japanese invasion.

In addition to handling ordinary mail, remittances and savings, the military postal organs spread the national thrift-savings certificates and war bonds campaigns. Thanks to their good organization and tireless work, they are able to sell the certificates and bonds in even the most inaccessible sectors of the front.

BACTERIA BOMBS

Bacteria bombs are said by Dr. Charles F. Bove, of the American Hospital in Paris, to be amongst the weapons which Germany has in store. The bacteria are said to be typhoid, typhus, dysentery and cholera. "You don't understand the Germans," said Dr. Bove. "If Germany is losing, she'll use anything and everything. Hitler has not used gas and disease bombs because he hasn't had to. But he has them. In the bacteria bombs the germs are in a dormant state, but after four or five hours in the sun they revive."

We have ourselves heard, comments the "Medical World," of strange threads resembling spider web, and fully impregnated with germs, which have been found in this country after German raids. But it appears that the germs are dead and we very much doubt whether any dysentery germ could survive so much as five hours in the sunlight in the open air. Cholera might have a better change and typhoid is a fairly hardly germ but it is yet to be shown that typhus can be carried otherwise than through the bite of the louse. We hesitate to believe that Hitler's bombs are so made that they can bite us first and implant the germs afterwards. For these and a variety of other reasons we are not unduly apprehensive of war on the bacteria front.

SOME WASTE

Some of the British troops who took part in the raid on Spitzbergen have unhappy tales to tell. They stayed there for seventeen days, working at four-hour shifts. While they were performing the main task of demolition they did their best to rescue the considerable stores of precious materials accumulated on the island.

However, time was valuable and cargo space was not inexhaustible. One soldier had the unpleasant duty of dynamiting a large-sized house stacked to the ceiling with the best Scotch whisky and popular brands of cigarettes and leaving the rubbish to waste in the snow.

KESARI'S
THREE GEMS
LODHRA
Uterine Tonic
CURES: Painful, irregular, excessive and scanty menstruation; Whites, Sterility, Hysteria, Rheumatism, Sleeplessness, Indigestion, Constipation, Cough, Asthma, Head-ache, Back-ache, etc.
AMRITA
Blood Purifier & Tonic
CURES: Anaemia, Indigestion, Constipation, Brain-fag, Debility, Palpitation, Spermatorrhoea, Loss of memory, Sexual Debility, Dimness of vision, Dizzy head, Venereal and Skin diseases, etc.
ARKA
Ideal Fever Cure
CURES: All kinds of fevers including Influenza, Typhoid, Malaria, etc. Also cures enlargement of Spleen and Liver.
Ask for literature
KESARI KUTEERAM, Ltd.
ROYAPETTAH, MADRAS.
Agents: P. M. Zaveri & Co., Princess Street, Bombay.

puzzles and pastimes

EXPANDING WORDS

THE dashes in the following story represent the letters of words which will make proper sense when filled in. You can find the missing words by starting with the two-letter word, adding a letter to make a new word and so continuing until the end. As a starter, the first word is AD. Go on from there.

Barbara looked through the help wanted column very carefully until she saw an -- that gave her an ----. "Young lady wanted to read palms. Write in ------. Tempest Tea Shoppe, 140 Main St."

"That is an ---- job for me," said Barbara. She immediately wrote a letter in which she set forth her qualifications. As an --- in getting the job, she explained that in case of a --------- situation, she would know what to do. Thus, if a customer should ask her to ---------- in French, Spanish, Italian or German, she could give readings in those languages and in any -------- thereof.

Barbara received a reply the next day which stated: "We admire your ability to read palms in so many languages, but we fear that may not be necessary in the position we have to offer unless you care to learn the sign language as our clientele consists of deaf-and-dumb customers."

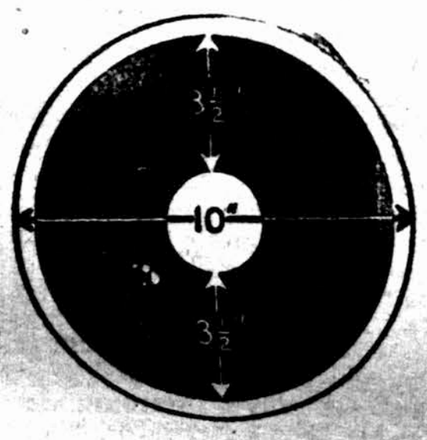
P. S.—Barbara got the job anyway.

MOVIE ADDITION

CLARK
GABLE
ACTOR

WE are not so concerned with the cinematic truth of the above statement, for regardless of the implication we have at least food for thought in solving that statement as a problem in arithmetic addition. Each letter represents a digit from 1 to 0 and you are supposed to find the numbers that work out the addition by substituting for each letter its original numerical value. There is at least one solution.

RECORD TRAVEL

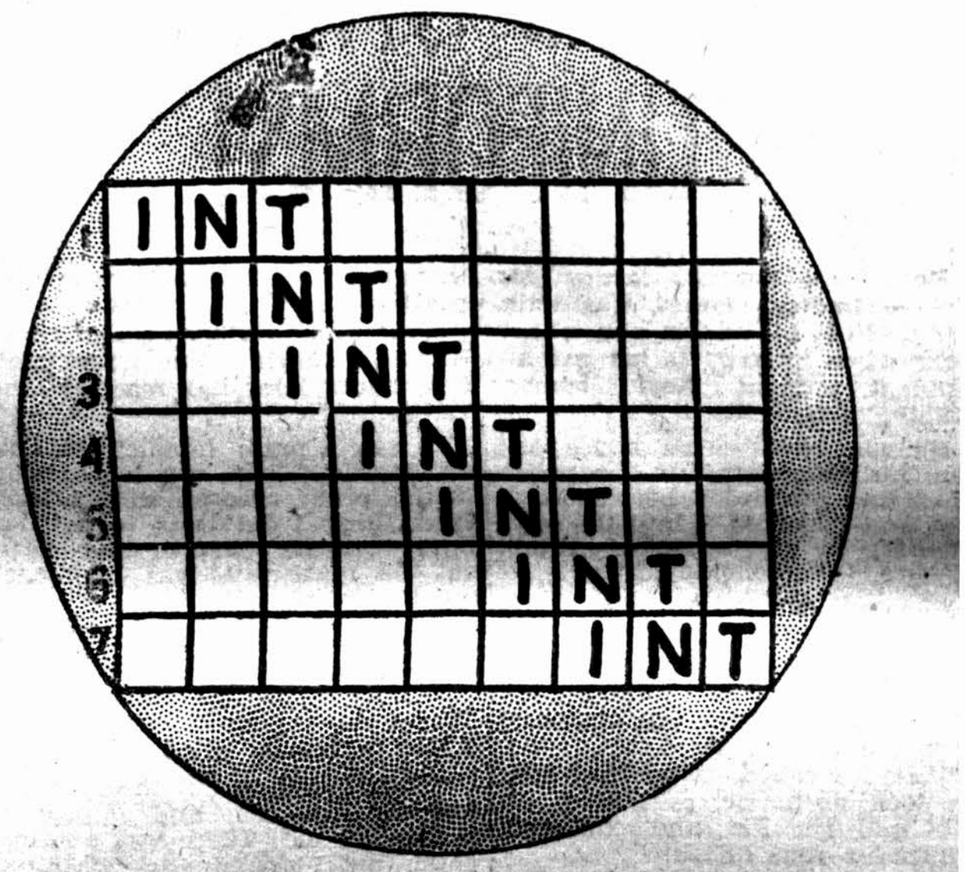


GIVE yourself a needle in the arm to figure this one out.

A phonograph record (see illustration above) has a diameter of 10 inches, seven inches comprising the playing surface contacted by the needle. The average circumference of this playing surface is 20 inches. During the playing of a record which requires 240 revolutions, how far does the needle travel? Now be careful!

FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 30

Int-errelated Triograms



FILL in the missing letters as indicated by the blank squares in the above diagram in accordance with the following definitions. In each case, three letters, INT, have been provided as a clue to the word.

Definitions—1. Come between. 2. Unguents. 3. Kind of firearm. 4. Looking obliquely. 5. Published again. 6. Familiarizes. 7. Protest.

Squared Words Problem

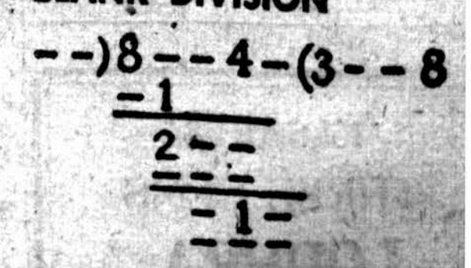
MAKE a list of four-letter words in each of which the first letter comes from the first block of letters below, the second letter comes from the second block, and so on. Each letter used is eliminated from the block in which it belongs and cannot be used again. How many words out of a maximum of 16 can you score in 15 minutes?

BAIL	BEAU-	SITE	BENT
MESS	WADE	GOTH	RUDE
REAM	BUCK	VERY	NEST
CARD	ARIA	FARM	YELL

CRYPTOGRAM

NXKLCXQQXHJY MTKHTKYTM PMT TKHJCT XONIXRTH. XK TUXQNOT JM; BCDEFG HIJKLM NOPQR STU'V WXYZ A.

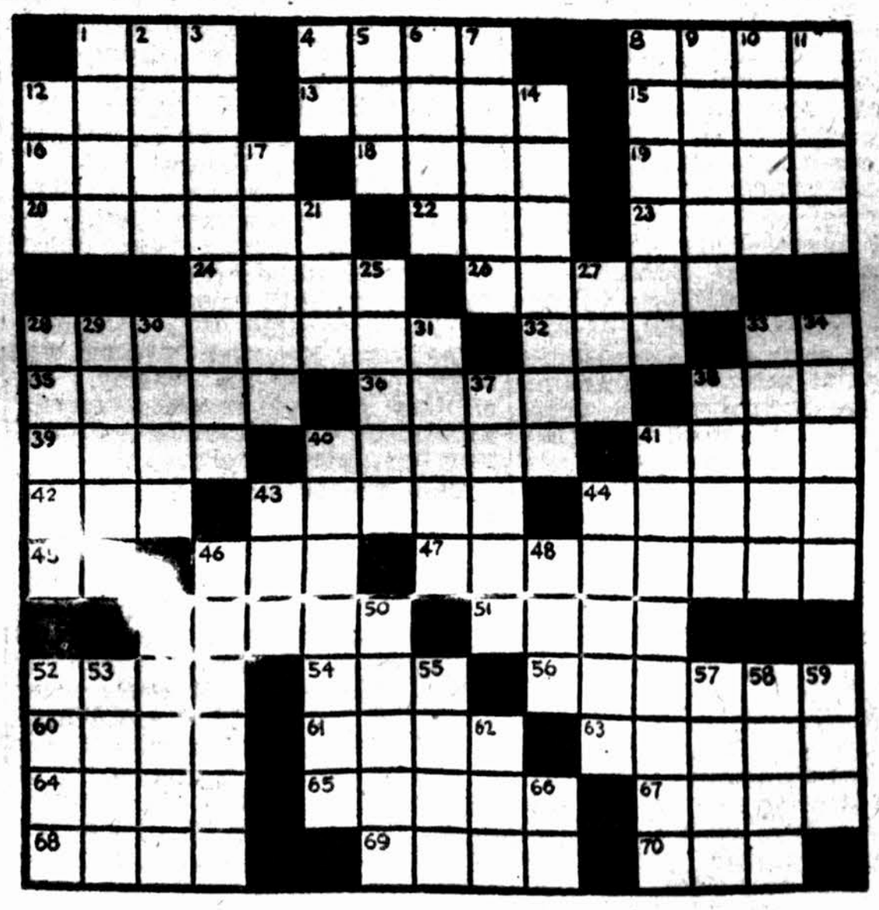
BLANK DIVISION



IN this skeleton division problem the dashes represent missing numbers. See whether you can, by arithmetical logic, reconstruct the entire problem from the given framework and the inserted numbers.

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

With Questions to Answer



HORIZONTAL

1—Parity
4—Mirth
8—Gaiter
12—Web-like membrane
13—Wins through effort
15—What American clergyman-author wrote "The Man Without a Country"?
16—Nomads
18—Pedestal face
19—Sun disk
20—Thick soups
22—The sun
23—What American surgeon demonstrated yellow fever transmission by mosquitoes?
24—Wild beast
26—Revolving machine part
28—Disavowed
32—Adult male
33—Mystic ejaculation
35—Weird
36—Breastplate
38—Night before a holiday
39—Malt drinks
40—Sing monotonously
41—Supplication
42—Morning moisture
43—Masterful (colloq.)
44—Scotch landlord
45—Symbol for erbium
46—Study
47—Divide
49—Site
51—Contraction of Anita
52—Filippino
54—Eggs
56—A mood (logic)
60—Assam silkworms
61—Stop
63—More mature
64—Small nail
65—Vision
67—Rise and fall of the ocean
68—Large deers
69—What American University is represented by a bulldog?
70—S-shaped worm

VERTICAL

1—Of what South American country is Lima the capital?
2—Wing-like
3—What French author wrote "Gargantua and Pantagruel"?
4—Goddess of earth
5—Small boy
6—Geological ages
7—Biblical witch
8—What is the Biblical name of the fertile plain in Western Palestine?
9—What English essayist wrote "Marius the Epicurean"?
10—To the sheltered side
11—Guard
12—Strike lightly
14—What King of Israel was noted for his glory and wisdom?
17—Net
21—Toper
25—Approaches
27—Sailor
28—What English author wrote "The Cloister and the Hearth"?
29—Lamprey catcher
30—Boat personnel
31—Refuse
33—Open
34—What United States general defeated General Lee at Gettysburg?
37—Ability
38—Charles Lamb's pen name
40—What New Hampshire town was the home of many early American writers?
41—Organism living on another
42—Serpent
44—More recent
46—Loose coats
48—Short for picture
49—Puncture
50—All
52—Allot
53—Vocal
55—On the sea
57—Sacred bull
58—Radicals
59—Before
62—Hindu cymbals
66—Personal pronoun

A RIDDLE

TWICE two are six of us,
One is but three of us,
Five are but four of us,
What can we possibly be?

Would you know more of us?
I'll tell you more of us;
Eight are but five of us,
Nine are but four. Do you see?

FIGURING FILBERT

FIGURING FILBERT said to Junior: "I am thinking of three different digits which will combine to make six different three-digit numbers without using fractions. If all of these numbers are added, the total is 1,332. Now, Junior, can you tell me what are the three digits from the information that I have given you?"

After some serious cogitation plus some prompting from Filbert, Junior found the digits. Can you?

Soviet Railways Meet Winter's Grip In War Time

By CHATWOOD HALL

Winter in peace time has always been the most difficult and trying time of year for Russian railways. As is common knowoledge Russia's witer is severe, long and bitter: heavy frosts around Irkutsk, Moscow, Leningrad and in the Ural mountain regions force the thermometre down to from 30 to 50 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit. Blinding snowstorms, razor-like blizzards and huge snowdrifts add to the hardships and dangers of winter railroading in Russia. When a winter gale is beating down from Siberia, driving before it 30 and 40 degrees of frigidity, railroading becomes a supreme test of man's ability and resourcefulness to struggle with, endure and survive against nature and the elements in their harshest and most bitter mood.

* * * *

This winter while you are reading these lines, Soviet railroaders are in the very midst of this harsh and bitter struggle on the vast, snow-covered steppes of Russia. But this year Soviet railroaders find added to winter's hardships the additional demands and responsibilities of war time. Only supreme patriotism, labour heroism and stern determination that Hitlerism must be destroyed at all costs make these added war burdens in winter seem not as a weighty burden but as a welcome duty and obligation of Soviet railroaders before their country and the anti-fascist working people of the whole world.

"In autumn prepare for winter" has always been the traditional slogan on Soviet railways at summer's end. This means, first of all, weather stripping the cabins of locomotives and re-enforced insulation of all other parts of the "iron horses" which are directly exposed to danger of freezing during low temperatures. Powerful snow-plows must be put in order to wedge their way through snowdrifts on the lines and, in addition, wedge-shaped plows must be fixed to the "cow catchers" of the locomotives. Those snow fences which one sees stacked up in summer, usually near cuts, along Russian railways must be looked over, repaired and placed in position for thousands of miles along the right-of-way to prevent huge snowdrifts from blocking the lines. These snow barrier fences are familiar to any one who has travelled in Canada or along the northern tier of states in the U.S.A. on the Canadian Pacific, Great Northern, Milwaukee Road, Soo Line, etc.

* * *

Switchmen's booths at the switch points are, perhaps, more weatherbeaten than any other railway structure and must be put in the best of order to protect switchmen from winter's icy blasts; these must be chinked carefully and properly heated. Fur and wool-lined top coats and knee-length felt boots (called "Valenki" in Russian) must be prepared to prevent frost-bitten feet of rairoaders who must be exposed for hours at a stretch to Arctic blasts. The heating system passenger trains, the air brake systems, the block signals etc., must be carefully looked over and made ready to function without a hitch during the stubborn battle between the railways and winter's grip. In brief, inasmuch as winter increases tremendously the strain on practically the whole railway organism, everything must be done to prepare this entire organism to withstand this additional strain.

The present winter has made fulfilment of this task much more difficult and complicated than ever for Soviet railroaders. Thousands of fitters, blacksmiths, plumbers, carpenters and other maintenance and shop workers have been mobilized into the Red Army to halt Hitler Germany's "Drang nach Osten." But that has no meaning for "Old King Frost" winter, like the railways, has a time table and arrives and departs on schedule, war or no war. This means that on the shoulders of those railroaders not called to the front has fallen the responsibility of preparing the railways for winter. They must do the job without additional help, for there are no idle or jobless railway workers to be called on the job.

How are Soviet railroaders meeting these added tasks and responsibilities under war conditions? Here are some typical examples. Stations and trains must be camouflaged in order not to be conspicuous in a background of white snow; this is no small job. But there is no extra help to do the job. Railroaders are working overtime, with their wives and children, camouflaging these objects. Into the superintendent's office of the Rossisch yards walked engine driver, Kravchenko, who offered, with the assistance of his assistant driver and fireman, to do all of the winter preparation work on his locomotive. His proposal was accepted. What is more, all necessary material and details needed were made by this brigade right on the job during their spare time.

At the Petropaviovsk junction yards it was found that many of the switchmen were also qualified carpenters, plasterers, painters, etc. All of which means that these switchmen voluntarily sacrified their off-duty time to repair their own cabins and booths for winter. On the Omsk Line all of the workers off duty organized "subbotniks" (voluntary devotion of off-duty time to work on some public project) to put sections of the roadbed and track in first class order before snow flies. Ever since there have been railroads in Russia it has been the practice to thaw out any frozen detail on locomotives with an oil-soaked lighted torch. Under war conditions, of course, use of such a torch is forbidden; it would serve as a beacon for a German "Junkers" or "Messerschmidt." What to do? Engine driver Truko proposed to provide each locomotive on his line with a few metres of hose and, in case of a detail becoming frozen, to direct a stream of hot steam from the locomotive's boiler on it. This simple proposal is proving very cheap and highly effective in the severest winter weather.

Hundreds of similar examples exist of the initiative, inventiveness, sacrifices and resourcefullness of Soviet railroaders toward guaranteeing smooth winter functioning of Soviet railways.

Winter in Russia has always been a severe test of railways, but the present winter is proving somewhat of a supertest, what with the country engaged in a titanic struggle with Hitlerism, thus increasing greatly the manifold responsibilities and demands on the railways. That Soviet railroaders are fully coping with their winter-time and war-time tasks is beyond all doubt, for as patriots and lovers of their native land and all humanity, Soviet railroaders and their trade unions have vowed that their country' and mankind's greatest enemy—Hitler fascism—must be smashed once and for all time.

The Mystery Of Sleep

Fredrick II, Emperor of Rome, King of Jerusalem and Sicily, wanted to know whether sleep aided digestion. He gave two knights identical meals, then ordered one to go to bed and sleep and the other to go hunting. In an hour or two he caused both to be killed, and examined their stomachs. (

"As I thought! The sleeping knight has digested his food more than the other," he said, "I shall have a nap after meals."

That experiment happened about A.D. 1200, writes H. W Twyman to 'Armchair Science." Throughout the centuries scientists have tried to probe the mysteries of sleep and probably the greatest authority is Dr. Nathaniel Kleitman, who has made observations of eight thousand nights of different subjects' sleep.

Good sleep, he says, depends on four general conditions: (1) go to bed about the same time each night; (2) sleep in a quiet, dark room; (3) refrain from eating just before bed-time; and (4) allow yourself at least six hours in bed.

He has proved that there is no apparent advantage in being a deep or a light sleeper; that the position you sleep in does not affect your rest, neither does fresh air nor stale air. Moreover you can sleep as comfortably in one kind of bed as in another.

Most animals sleep in stale air, and even animals which sleep in the open do so with their tails over their noses; and birds sleep with their heads under their wings.

CASE OF THE FREAK BABY

What causes sleep? Dr. Kleitman believes the reason is a breakdown between the neuro-muscular system of the body and the brain. When nerves and muscles tire, they relax, fail to send their messages to the brain, and so sleep comes on.

In Russia was born a freak baby, a girl with one body but four arms and two heads. Though the baby (or babies) share the same blood stream, they are each equipped with their own nervous systems. They laugh and cry independently, and one may drop off to sleep while the other remains awake.

If sleep were caused by accumulation of poisons in the blood streat, the common blood stream of both babies would make them sleep and wake together. But they do not, and it is now held that sleep is a phenomenon of the nervous system.

What happens if we don't sleep? Some time ago a weathy man offered £2,000 to any one who could tell him how to sleep. He said he had not slept for two years.

This was an illusion, for insomniacs do not realize how often they doze off while resting. Wakefulness can be maintained for only a matter of days at most. The record is two hundred and thirty-one hours in an official test, and even then the subject "dropped off" several times.—Tit-Bits

RATTLE-SNAKES OR FROGS?

Dr. Frank Norris, the American Baptist preacher, now in London, who has cabled President Roosevelt, "Quit teasing rattle-snakes; cut off head," has a gift of vivid allegory.

Talking the other day of those three Isolationists, Col Lindbergh and Senators Nye and Wheeler, he said they reminded him of the man who offered an hotel manager a cartload of frogs' legs. The manager said he would have them, and next day the man brought him three pairs.

"Where is the cartload you promised me?" asked the manager.

"From the noise they were making I was sure there was a cartload in my pond," replied the man, 'but when I went to get them I could only find three."

FROM HULL, HELL AND HALIFAX!

Lord Halifax, at the naming by Lady Halifax of a Halifax bomber, referred to the "simple prayer" used, as he said, from time immemorial in Yorkshire:

From Hull, Hell and Halifax,
Good Lord, deliver us.

The "prayer", in fact occurs in one of the innumerable doggerel effusions of John Taylor self-styled "the water poet" who flourished, or at any rate scratched up some sort of a living in Elizabethan and Stuart days.

Taylor was a Thames waterman by trade, and afterwards "server Eliza Queen" as a pressed man in the Navy. Later he made a livelihood by dewcribing in uncouth verse, his various eccentric journeys on foot. One of his walks was across Europe to Bohemia, where he was entertained by the Court at Prague.

Finally he settled down as a publican in Long Acre, where he died in 1653. He left behind him an enormous mass of bad verses, which are nevertheless of no small value as a mirror of his time.

BRAVEST SOLDIERS!

Sir Patrick Dollan, Lord Provost of Glasgow, tells a story of the finest toast he has ever heard.

Various toasts had been drunk when a Polish general rose to his feet and said:—

"Gentlemen, I drink to the bravest soldiers in all Europe, the people of London and Leningrad."

* * *

Great deeds cannot die;
They with the sun and moon renew their light.
For ever blessing those that look that look upon them.
—Tennyson.

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Stop that COLD with VAPEX

'DAUGHTERS OF JOY'

(Continued from page 5)

Most look forward to either marriage or to the charity of a wealthy patron.

She Can Marry

A Geisha can marry if her prospective husband puts up enough money to cover her debts, and this does happen. Usually, however, the Geisha is paid several hundred yen a month to act as a concubine. The Geisha is willing, usually, to act as such, but never as a prostitute. To her, promiscuity is unthinkable. Although the distinction between the two may appear shadowy to Westerners, it is real in Japan. Among the famous Japanese who have been "charitable" are Prince Hirobumi Ito, drafter of Japan's constitution, and one of her greatest statesmen; Prince Katsura Tara, Prime Minister at the time of the Russo-Japanese War; and Gen. Nogi, hero of the battle of Port Arthur against Tsarist Russian armies. But it would be useless to list all the great Japanese, past and present, who have Geisha concubines, since it was, and still is, a common custom.

Nationalism, A Boon!

For a while it appeared as if the rise of Westernized society in Japan meant the end of the Geisha. It was thought that they would give way to the new era of jazz, phonograph, radio, dance-halls; their extinction has been predicted as often as the economic collapse of Japan. Neither prediction bears signs of coming true. Resurgent nationalism, since the war in China began, has given the 30,000 Geisha in the Empire double or treble the income they enjoyed at the beginning of the war.

Even their closest competitors, the dance Geisha, are no longer in favour. Despised by the traditionalists, these dance Geisha are being especially singled out by the nationalists in their war against the debilitating and degrading influences of the West. Instead of the slow, graceful, classical Japanese dancing, the dance Geisha go in for fox-trots and dancing with partners, which is unthinkable for a traditionalist. The revival of nationalism in Japan is doing away with dance Geisha as a class.

Some have taken to radio singing. But the most popular radio star in Japan is a traditionalist named Katsutaro, who sings the old sad songs whose lyrics can be summed up in: "Boy meets girl. the sleeping spirit of the awe that fills a bamboo grove at twilight descends on them, boy has to go to the big city and work in an office, girl commits suicide, boy commits suicide." One of Katsutaro's records has sold more than 600,000 copies.

Business firms in Japan make allowances for Geisha parties, now predominantly of the traditional variety, as part of their normal running expenses. Most big deals are consummated over the banquet table, with Geisha always in attendance as entertainers. Even the Japanese Foreign Office provides funds for entertaining visiting celebrites, foreign statesmen, foreign correspondents and public rulers in China, Mongolia and Manchukuo. And the parties are overrun with Geisha. The army and navy do likewise.

It is impossible to estimate the influence which the girls have had on business and politics, simply through attending banquets. They not only scout the opposition by telling their favourite business-men customers what they pick up at banquets given by rival firms, but also offer constructive advice based on years of listening to negotiations of all kinds. And many a Japanese business man full of sake (the rice wine) has been saved from signing away his factory, home, and possessions by the intervention of a friendly Geisha.

—The Forum, Johannesburg.

IF OTHER REMEDIES FAILED

Read why THIS OINTMENT WILL SAVE YOU FROM THE TORTURE OF

PILES

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TINY THAILAND

(Continued From Page 1)

There is a good aerodrome at Don Muang, twenty-two miles north of Bangkok and many landing grounds in different parts of the country used for passenger and mail carrying. Many Thailanders seem to be born pilots and although the air force is limited to a few hundred planes, they are good ones and the personnel well-trained. Here again the contrast is strong—you are likely to see aeroplanes landing within a few yards of men using a form of transport that has not changed for thousands of years—the bullock cart.

Thailand has been invaded many times in the past and its wars with Cambodia beginning in the 14th century lasted 400 years. The Burmese have invaded the country on a number of occasions and in the middle of the 16th century, with the aid of the Portuguese they took the capital of Ayuthia, and subjected the country. It was freed by Phra Naret, a great soldier and the national hero, but fell again in the 18th century after a two years siege. Once more the hour found the man and Phaya Takh Sin saved Thailand and established the capital at Bangkok. Ayuthia never regained its position. This was the last major war, although in 1893. French warships forced their way up to Bangkok to make the government accede to certain boundary changes.

An Ideal School Of Arts

By S. I. Clark

A school of arts can be made to play a very important role in the education of a people. This is a rough outline of what I think a school of arts ought to be. I am aware of the impracticability of my idea; no private charity can promote it, as it is often followed by nepotism and corruption. And the Government of our country is to-day too busy with the war to give any attention to our education and culture. But then, if this idea were practicable in the immediate present, it would not have been called an ideal.

OPEN TO ALL

Any one can come in this school. Being a public institution, there are no fees and even the various materials are supplied free. It has all the usual departments of a school of arts and even more. There is a head of the School and the various departmental heads and the teachers. All of them have dedicated their lives to Art and have made the School their home. They are not paid in money for their services but the School provides them with their few worldly requirements. They do not impose their notions or technique and make their students dependent on them for any expression. They make only a few necessary suggestions and help the growth of the potential talents of their students. Now let us see the Working of the various departments of the School.

PAINTING

In this department any one from a child of five to an old person of eighty can work. There are four sections—(A) for the children between five and nine; (B) for those between ten and sixteen; (C) for all beyond seventeen; and (D) is a special section for the extraordinary students. Each section has a number of teachers who supervise over the work of the students. They themselves once belonged to the (D) section. All the sections are equipped with easels, various kinds of papers, canvases, oil colours, water colours, brushes, pastels, pencils etc. All of them have light music. The pictures created by the students are their own. They can take them away with them.

CRAFTS

Obviously this department admits only those above sixteen. The students, besides learning a particular craft also learn the general idea of art-appreciation. Thus, what they make is not only useful but is also beautiful. Innumerable crafts are taught in the various sections of this department, —lino-cut, etching, lithography, weaving, spinning, calico-printing, lacquer-work, wood-work, leather-work, papier-meche, pottery, metal work, photography, and a host of other crafts. All the requisite materials are of course supplied free to the students, it being previously ascertained that they are genuinely interested in their particular craft. Thus a student in the photographic section, for instance, is provided with suitable cameras, best equipped dark room and the studio. Each of these dark rooms is equipped with two enlargers, one for miniature negatives, the other for the ordinary negatives: it has a complete set of the chemicals, a wide variety of the enlarging papers, and the other paraphernalia of a dark room. Both the dark rooms and the studios are air-conditioned. The other sections are also very interesting.

REAL CULTURE

The other departments in this School are sculpture, music, dancing, stage craft, and cinema (including its technical side). Some of them are naturally more specialized than the others. Thus painting requires little specialization whereas cinema is highly specialized and only the most sincere persons can be allowed to work in it. But only one spirit pervades in all these departments, viz to make the students independent thinkers and to help them to realise their potentialities. The result is stupendous. Far from being merely a new kind of craftsmen, these students, when they complete their studies in this School, are the best citizens in the country. They are cultured in the best sense of that much abused word. They are broad-minded and do not fall in the rut even if they become professionals in their crafts.

I have made no mention of Commercial Art. I believe that a really good school of arts cannot have it. Commercial Art is the prostitution of art. Its purpose is to make an advertisement more effective, but a really good merchandise requires no advertisement unless when compelled by the advertisements of the bad goods. Perhaps there cannot be a baser use of art than that for selling 'Tono Bungay' (you should read that book by H. G. Wells).

NO STANDARDISATION

Standardise a school of arts with regular courses and examinations, and try to foster an outlook that is not indigenous for the students (and for this purpose I consider Bengal and the West to be equally foreign for the Bombay students, with all my respects for the Bengal art), and the result will be invariably the semi-starved drawing teachers ever ready to leave away art for the share bazar at the first opportunity. Such standardization kills all the initiative and the originality of the students and soon after they leave the school they fall in the rut and loose all interest in art except as a means of livelihood. They live by art and not for art.

On the other hand, 'free' the School, let there be no teaching but only guidance, and encourage the growth of the latent abilities of the students, and perhaps we may have another Michael Angelo or a Leonardo de Vinci, or a genius even greater than that. Let the children be independent and original, and there may be another Gogonendranath Tagore or a Rabindranath Tagore (most of us have yet to understand his art). There are no possibilities of these in a standardised school of arts which is mainly interested in Commercial Art.

We are on a perilous margin when we begin to look passively at our future selves, and see our own figures led with dull consent into insipid misdoing and shabby achievement.—George Eliot.

PUZZLE SOLUTIONS

Triograms: Intervene, ointments, flint lock, squinting, reprinted, acquaints, complaint.

Record Travel: The needle moves only 3¼ inches or one-half the diameter of the playing surface, from the outside border to the inside border.

Squared Words: Abed, ache, awry, bear, curl, dumb, ebon, erst, idyl, lieu, mate, mete, raft, rave, sags, skin.

Blank Division: 27)83646(3098

Riddle: The number of letters in each digit given when spelled out.

Movie Addition:
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0
G B C K A E T L O R

Figuring Filbert: The numbers are 1, 2, and 3. These combine to form six different numbers with 1,332 as the total.

Expanding Words: Ad, aid, idea, ideal, detail, dialect, delicate, elucidate.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Perfect Bore: "Yes! When I go to the zoo I always avoid the monkey house."

She: "I think you're quite right. Relations are best apart."

IN the absence of the regular society reporter the dramatic critic of the "Daily Shocker" was detailed to "write up" a wedding. This is what he turned in—omitting the preliminary remarks about the size of the audience and the delay in beginning the performance:—

"Mr. Burnside, in the 'role' of the bridegroom, acted the part in a stiff yet listless manner. He has a good stage presence, but mars the effect by a total lack of animation and an almost inaudible voice.

"Miss Jones, as the bride, was much more effective. Her costume was bewildering, yet true to life. If one may venture to criticize, her effort to overcome her obvious stage-fright was a trifle too evident. She was in good voice, however, and her enunciation was clear and distinct.

"It must be confessed that both Miss Jones and Mr. Burnside were deficient in their lines, and had to be prompted almost constantly by the Rev. Jabez Simpson, as the officiating clergyman, was decidedly the star of the performance."

* *

THE inspector, visiting a country school, asked the children a number of questions. After a while he said to a junior class: "Now I want some of you to ask me questions that I can't answer"

After a few vain attempts a small boy said: "Please sir, if you were stuck in a pool of mud up to your neck, and I threw a brick at you, would you duck?"

* * *

THE tight-lipped woman marched into the china shop.

"I've just broken a whole dinner-set over my husband's head," she said curtly, "and I want to replace them."

"Goodness!" gasped the assistant "Did you kill him?"

"Of course not!" snapped the customer. "If I had I wouldn't want more dishes, would I?"

AS the train pulled up at the wayside station the guard noticed smoke pouring out of a compartment labelled "No Smoking."

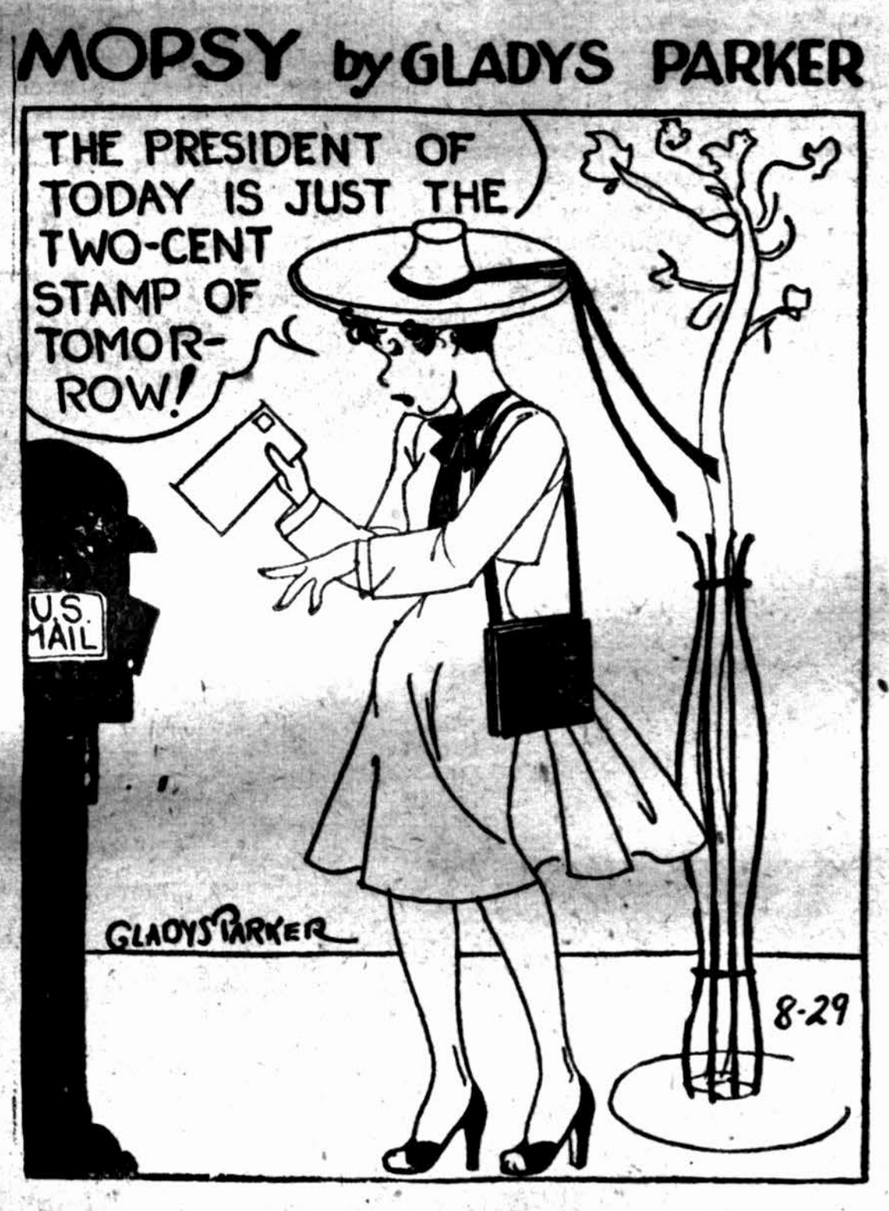
Opening the door, he eyed the six guilty-looking passengers seated inside.

"Gentlemen," he remarked, "there are two company rules on this line which are repeatedly broken. First, that smoking is forbidden in carriages not set aside for that purpose. Second, that the company's servants may not accept bribes. You have already broken one of these rules."

THE motherly old cook was being introduced by her new employer to the kitchen of a very modern flat. The employer pointed with pride to the electric range, the geyser the radiator, the automatic refrigerator, the vacuum cleaner, the washing machine, the steam-drying apparatus, the switchboards, and so on.

"Why are you putting on your hat and coat?" said the mistress, interrupting herself in her explanation. "Surely you're not going?"

"I am, ma'am. It's an engineer you want, not a cook!"



THE master of the house rang for the maid. The girl was in the act of cleaning pots and pans when her employer entered the kitchen to see what was delaying her

He looked at her hands and face. "My word, Mary," he said, "but you're pretty dirty, aren't you?"

Mary smiled coyly. "Yes, sir," she replied, "but I'm prettier clean."

* * *

YET another gleam from the examination papers:

Question: For what were the Phoenicians famous?

Answer: Blinds.

THE visitor from the 'safe areas' paused to watch A.R.P. workers clearing up a bombed site.

'How does it happen that there's always a warden on the spot right after the bomb falls?' she asked a bobby standing by.

The bobby looked at her solemnly.

'Madam,' he said, 'haven't you heard? The warden comes down with the bomb.'

* * *

THE hope of the family returned from his first day's work at a munitions factory with fingers bandaged

"Ho, Bert,' said his father. "how's this?"

"Well," said the bright one. "the foreman said the machine was foolproof, but I soon showed him."

AN American film producer was electing a chief for his scenario staff. The producer insisted that the successful applicant must be a college graduate. He looked with favour upon one applicant, and asked if he had had a college education. The asnwer was in the affirmative

"Show me your diplomas," demanded the producer.

The applicant tried to explain that it was not customary for college graduates to carry diplomas around with them.

"Well then" demanded the producer with a slight sneer, "say me a big word."

* * *

A TRAVELLER, who was renowned for his tall stories, on being asked out to dinner made arrangements with his friends who were to accompany him that they should kick him if he began to go too far.

Quite early in the evening he started off

"That reminds me", he said to the hostess, "of a friend of mine who had a rose garden over ten miles long, and"—he felt a kick—"and two inches wide."

* * *

AN American was being shown round London. Among the places he visited was the Hall of the Skinners' Company.

Looking at the magnificent silverware, pictures, and massive furniture, he said: "Gee, your income-tax collectors do themselves well."

* * *

"DEAREST BETTY,' wrote Frank, who was hopelessly in love, "I would swim the mighty ocean for one glance from your dear eyes. I would walk through a wall of flames for one touch of your tiny hands. I would leap the widest stream in the world for a word from your lovely lips. As always, your Frank. P.S.—I'll be over on Saturday night if my toothache is better."

Jimmy (after looking at a disappointed angler)

"Why does that gentleman look so miserable, Sis?

Doesn't he like fishing."

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THE LAST PAGE

Conducted by "CHRONICLERS"

Meet Joseph Vissarionovich Djugashrili.

Or, perhaps, you know him better by his adopted name, Stalin. Literally, it means "Man Of Steel".

British and American journalists unable to get over their anti-Soviet prejudices, have loved to depict Stalin as a soulless, sour, embittered dictator, his hands dripping with blood and his mind full of plans for purges and executions.

The gushing, 'friends of the U.S.S.R.' on the other hand, have been trying to canonize him as a political genius, a seer and a savant, man of unequalled attainments and peerless character.

★

Stalin The Man!

But it is only now that we are getting some glimpses of Stalin the man.

Here is what American Margaret Bourke-White, "Life" photographer, who had the rare privilege of snapping Stalin in the Kremlin, has to say about him:—

"Stalin is a different looking man from what I had expected. His pictures make him look tall, but he is short. His pictures make his face look plump, but it is rather lean. He looks like a man who has been stout and has gotten thinner lately. He has a kind of gray and tired look, a look of almost physical fatigue which is natural enough, for no one gets any sleep these days, least of all Stalin. His mustache and hair have a kind of chewed up, straw-like look. He wears boots and plain khaki clothes. His hands are wrinkled.

"He looks like a completely strong person, immobile and unemotional, but through it all one gets the distinct impression of a person with a great deal of charm and a magnetic personality.

"When I dropped to my knees to get a low camera angle he began to laugh."

★

His Pipe

Another intimate glimpse of the man who is giving fierce battle to Hitler on the Eastern Front is provided by Tom J. Bell in the "Sunday Express":—

"The man sitting by the window puffed at his pipe of home-grown Georgian tobacco. Stalin's pipe is just as much a constant companion as are Winston's cigars. I refused a cigarette and pulled out my pipe too. He asked what tobacco I smoked and I offered him a fill of English navy cut. He knocked out his briar and filled it from my pouch.

★

Salary—Rs. 350 Per Month!

"We got to talking about England and the English language. Stalin complained of the difficulty of learning English.

"Your grammar is simple", he said "but your pronunciation is very difficult. When you get a name written like Leningrad you seem to have to pronounce it something like Moscow."

"His salary as Secretary-General of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was between £20 and £25 a month. Now that he is head of the Soviet Government (officially Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars) and Chairman of the Commission of Defence, it will not be increased."

(Now don't rashly start comparing Stalin's salary with that of the Indian Viceroy).

★

"Less Of The Great, Comrade!"

"Like all other Soviet officials he has a month's holiday each year, and he usually goes home to Georgia.

"When he visited his 74-year-old mother in 1939 a Moscow newspaper wrote a story about it. Stalin, on his return to town, demanded of the editor: "Can't a man have any private life at all?

"He objects to publicity about his private affairs, and he objects to flowery greetings. When a member of a deputation hailed him as "Great Leader" he said, "Less of the great and less of the leader, comrade."

★

Likes Shakespeare

"Before the German attack on the Soviet Union he used to receive hundreds of these deputations. A group of successful Soviet writers came to see him. They asked him: "Who is your favourite author?" hoping he would name one of them.

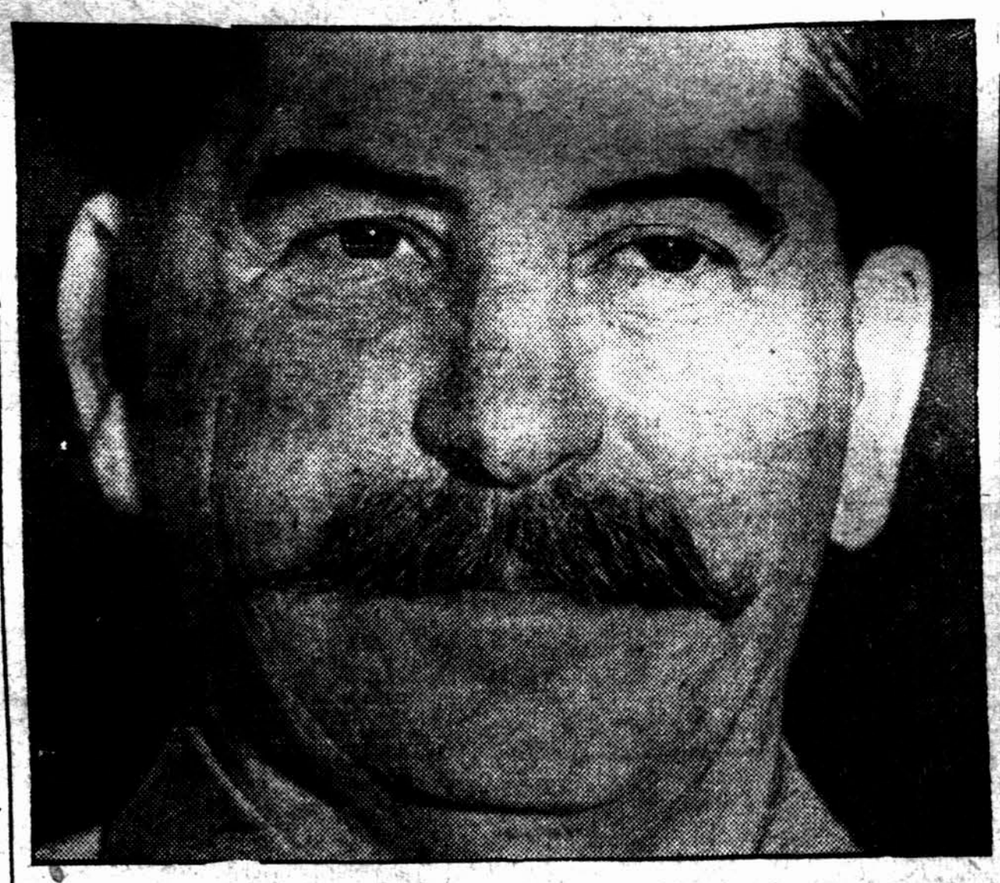
Stalin replied "Shakespeare".

★

Nehru In Jail

A glimpse into the Dehradun jail cell which houses Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is provided by the following extracts from one of his letters to his sister, quoted in an article in "The National Herald", Lucknow:—

"Physical risk and suffering are after all petty as compared to the troubles and tempests of the mind. And whether life is soft or hard, one can always get something out of it—but to enjoy life ultimately one must decide not to count the cost..... I am definitely thinner in the right places, and that you will agree is all to the good.....My body had grown stiff and I could not balance it properly. Now I have gone back to form and every morning as the dawn is creeping in, I stand gracefully on my head to welcome it. I get up very early with the stars shining away brightly and I go to bed equally early."



"Perhaps", once wrote Jawaharlal "it is easier to develop an organic sense of life in the solitude of confinement than in this mad world of war and politics, of Fascism and Imperialism.'

There is no doubt, indeed, that every fresh imprisonment has meant to him an opportunity for intellectual and literary activity.

It was in jail that he wrote "Whither India?" the series of articles which changed the entire course of the national movement and forced Congress to take note of economic issues from the socialist stand-point. It was in jail again that he wrote "Letters To A Daughter" and also, later, the monumental sequel to it, "Glimpses Of World History." And it was in the same Dehradun jail that he wrote his Autobiography. To-day, he is busy writing a new book, "Rediscovery of India" which is said to be based on his recent intensive study of ancient Sanskrit literature.

By the way, not many people remember his first book, "Soviet Russia," written in 1929 on his return from an extensive European tour. It was excellent 'reportage' and on reading it one felt that he gain to Indian politics had been a loss to Indian journalism.

★

Lionel Fielden Calling!

Do you remember Lionel Fielden?

No, you don't. Or, perhaps, you do. He was our first controller of Broadcasting, brought over from England with a great flourish and fanfare and packed off back with as little ceremony.

There seemed to be some mystery behind Lionel Fielden's sudden unceremonious departure from India. Some said he was called for more important work by the B.B.C., others thought the post of the Controller was being Indianized.

★

He Doesn't Like Burra Sahibs

Some light is thrown on this mystery by the publication of an article by Fielden in "The New Statesman And Nation." The article is about the expanded Executive Council. Fielden does not like it. It is also, by implication, obvious that the sun-dried bureaucrats could not have liked a man who has the temerity to suggest that "Indians want freedom just as much as we do the same freedom that Churchill wants" and goes on to say that

"So long as Nehru, the friend of England and the true leader of young India, sits in a damp jail (the roof of which has lately fallen in), and is allowed to receive one letter a fortnight, I cannot help feeling that Indians ought not to accept responsible posts under the British Raj."

★

And Burra Sahibs Didn't Like Him!

Indeed, on the very first day of his arrival in India, Fielden did something which provoked the ire of the bureaucrats. He gave an interview to one of us, the "Chroniclers', in the course of which he was indiscreet enough to declare that as the first Controller of Broadcasting it would be his aim to make the All-India radio a mirror of national life.

Pointedly asked whether he would allow Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other Congress leaders to broadcast, Fielden categorically stated, "Of course. All-India Radio would not be worth its name if it does not bring people like Gandhi and Nehru to the microphone."

Poor fellow. Fresh from a set of progressive intellectuals in London, little did he know what he was letting himself in for. Next morning wires hummed from Bombay to New Delhi and back, Fielden was immediately asked to come to the imperial capital and there he was properly placed on the carpet.

Not only was Fielden frankly told to lay off such "revolutionary" ideas as asking Gandhi and Nehru to broadcast but also given a few lessons in bureaucratic etiquette.

The journalist, while writing up the interview, had mentioned that the new Controller of Broadcasting met him informally, sitting **bare-footed and cross-legged on a sofa with his sleeves rolled up and collar wide open.**

But that is not how a high Government official is expected to meet journalists—much less reporters from Nationalist papers. Fielden had grievously sinned against the imperialist sartorial code and he was made to pay for it.

★

The Last Laugh

"May I ask you the secret of success?" an ambitious young man said to a great merchant.

"There is no easy secret," replied the merchant. "You must jump at your opportunity."

"But how can I tell when my opportunity comes?"

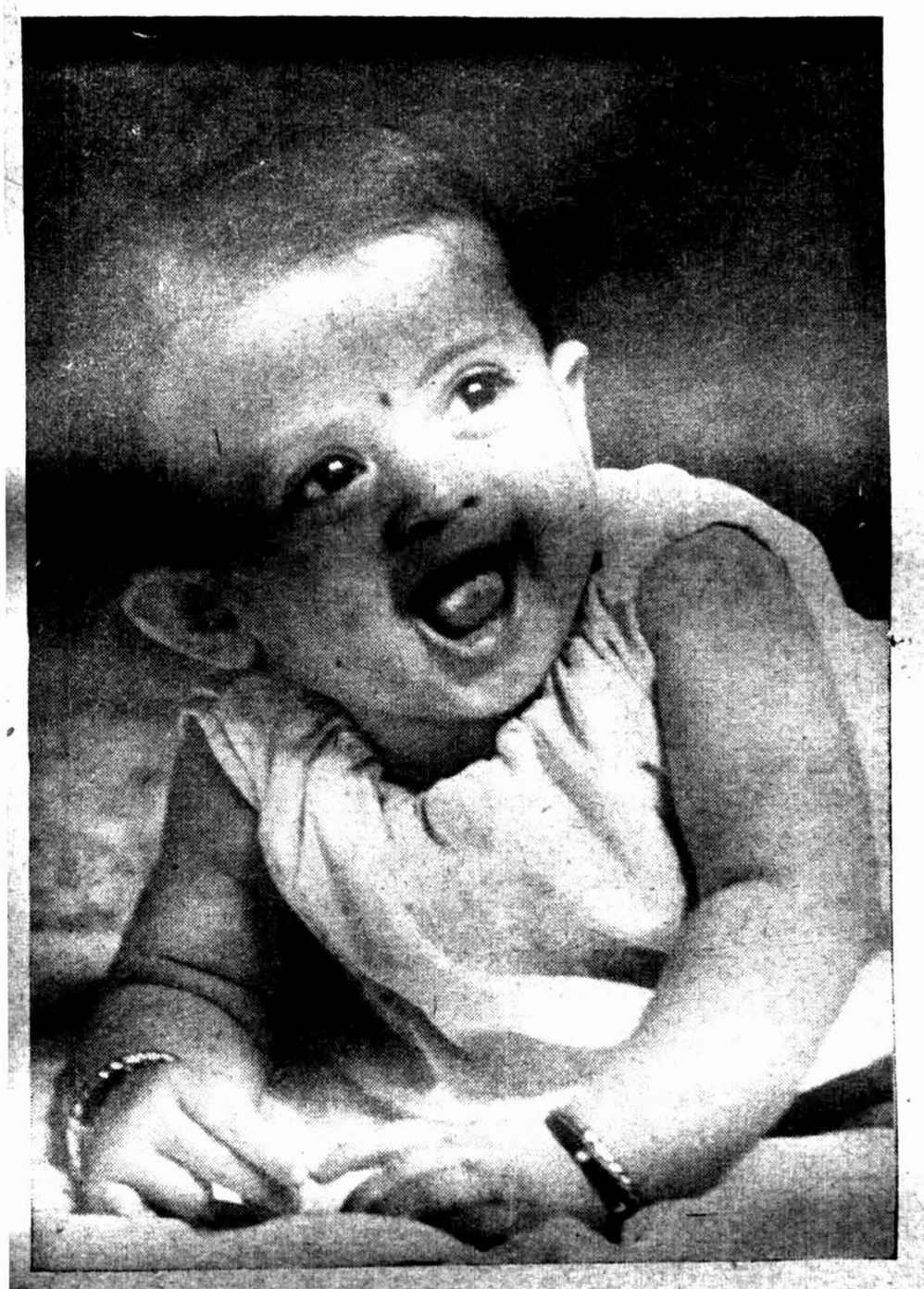
"You can't," snapped the merchant. "You have to keep jumping."

Jānte Hain!

(Here are the answers to questions appearing on page 1.).

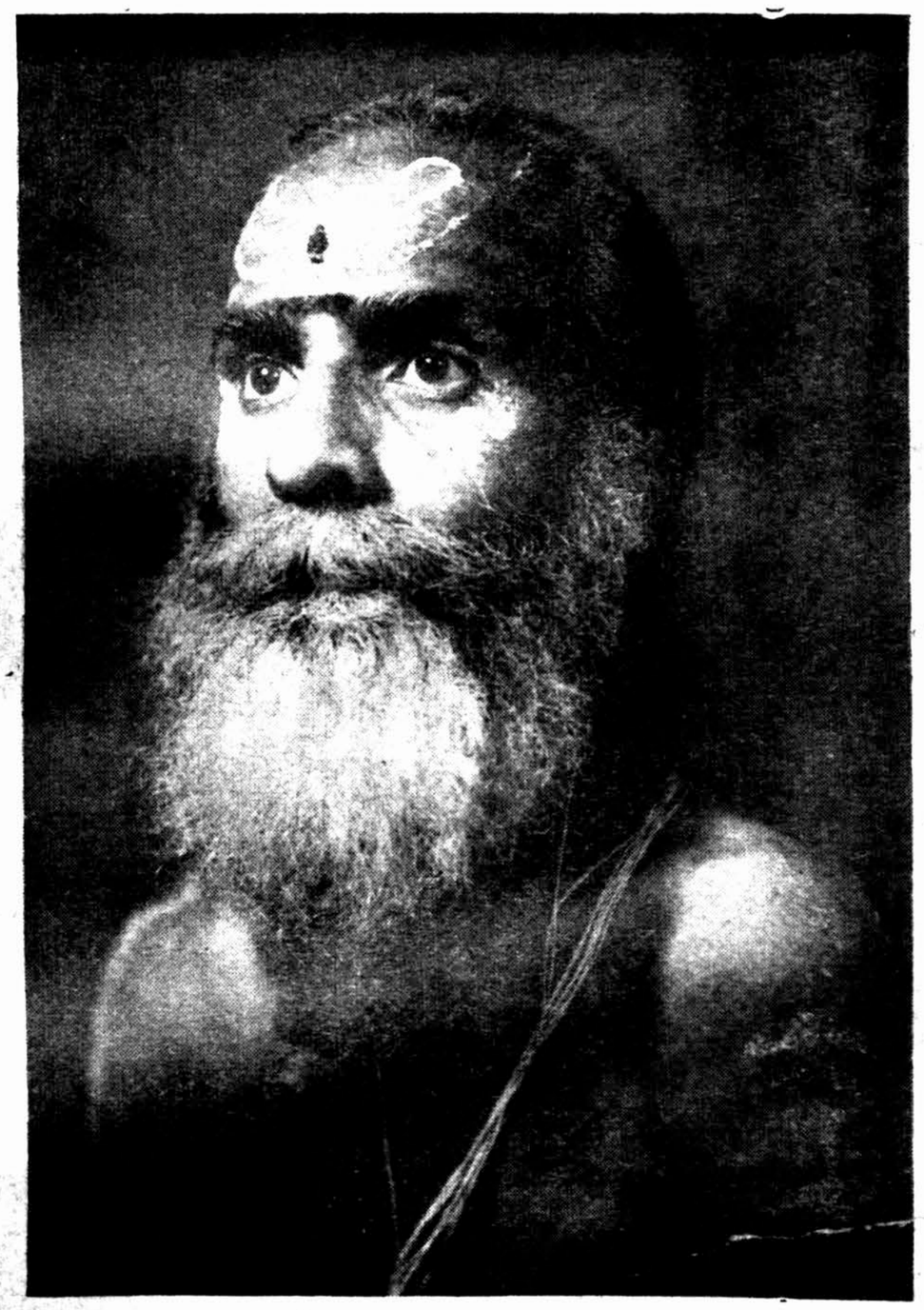
1. *It is only when electricity passes THROUGH a living body that it is electrocuted. The bird perching on the live wire is safe because no part of its body touches the ground or something connected with the ground.*
2. *Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.*
3. *The original Japanese name for Japan.*
4. *"Unexpected" or "Duniya-na-mane".*
5. *Poppies are meant to remind us of the plains of Flanders in France where numerous Allied Soldiers of World War I lie buried and where poppies grow in great profusion.*

INNOCENCE AND AGE: EAST AND WEST

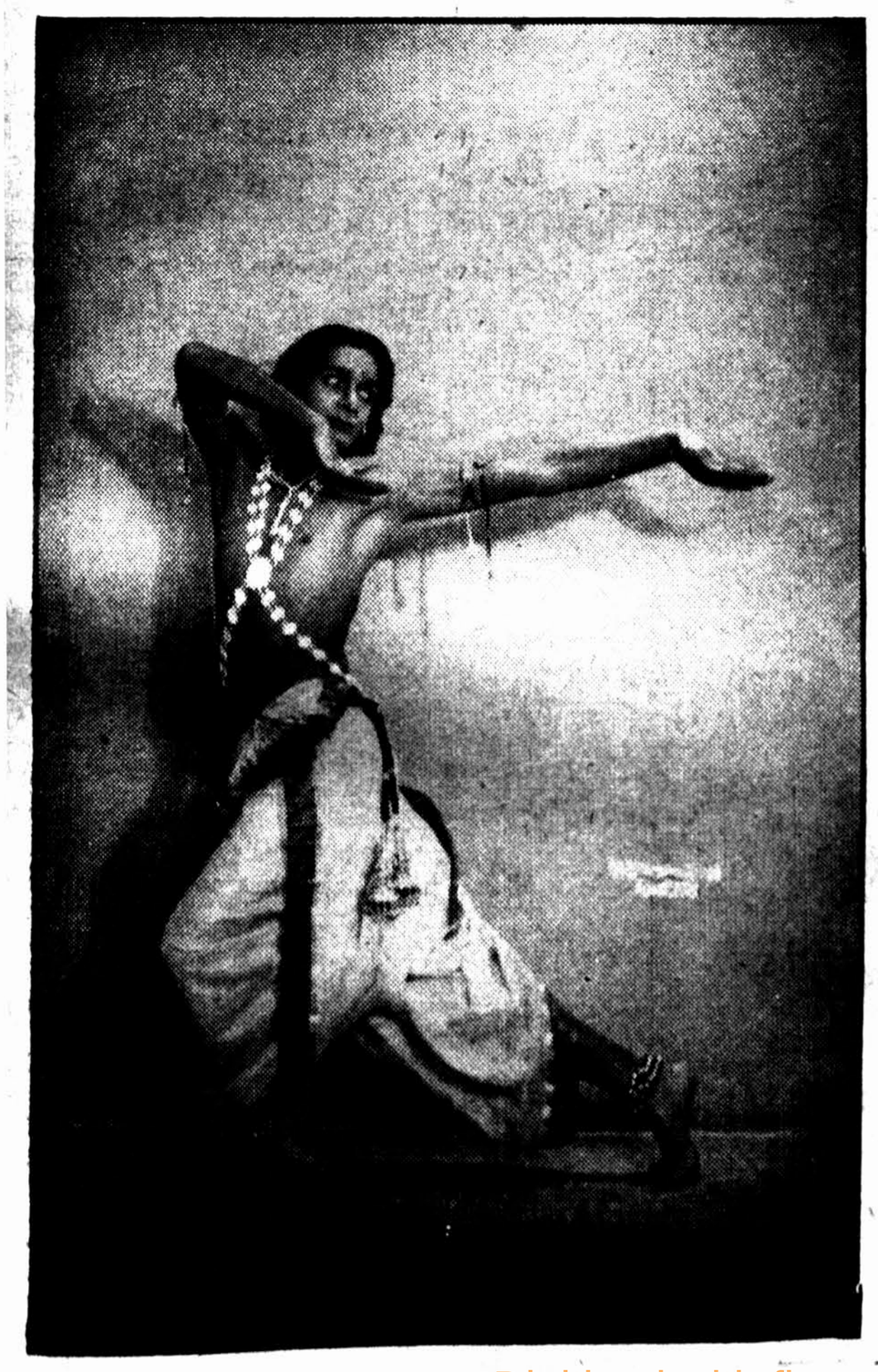


"Hello, Grandad!"

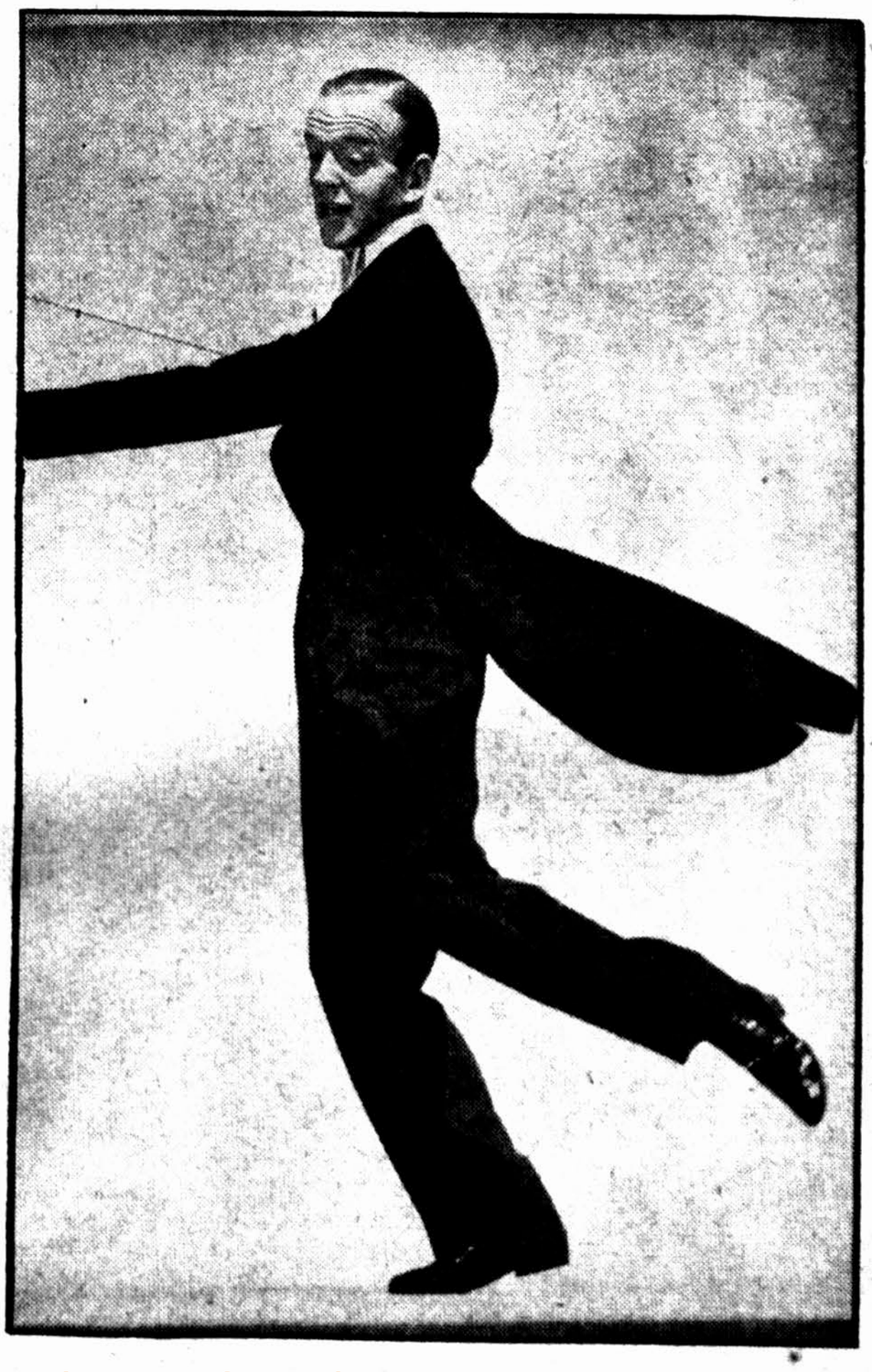
—BABURAO KOUNSHIK.



"May God bless you, my child!



Uday Shanker—Poise and grace



Fred Astaire—Speed and swing!

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